

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

The Week.

A DESPATCH from Washington gives a list of thirty-six Presidential post-offices in various States and Territories at which the commissions of the postmasters will expire during December, and adds that the commissions of fifty-one Presidential postmasters will expire during January. When one considers that these are among the most desirable Federal offices, and that under the spoils system they would have been turned over to the Democrats as soon as that party came into power, the fact that there are scores of Republican incumbents serving out their terms as the third year of a Democratic President approaches its close, is a sufficient answer to the question whether civil-service reform is making any progress in this country.

The American farmer has a new grievance against the steel ring of the United States. It appears from experiments made in Germany during the last three years by Prof. Wagner, that one of the best fertilizers available is made by pulverizing the refuse slag formed by the basic process of making steel, better known as the Thomas-Gilchrist process. Ores high in phosphorus can be directly treated by this process, and as its object is to eliminate the phosphorus, that ingredient must be taken up and retained by the slag. Hence a very good phosphoric lime results, containing about 16 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 50 per cent. of lime, 12 per cent. of iron, and 7 per cent. of silicic acid. This phosphoric acid is, moreover, in a good form for use in the fields, for experiment has shown that finely ground Thomas slag operates twice as well as Peruvian guano, six times as well as bone-dust, and somewhat more than one-half as well as the superphosphate. As two tons of the powdered slag can be purchased at a lower price than one ton of superphosphate, and is quite as efficacious, this slag is the cheaper material in the end, and, being a worthless material as slag, and a burden to the iron works, both the iron-masters and the farmers gain through its utilization. Upwards of 400,000 tons of slag is made up into fertilizers each year in Germany, and experiments conducted on English soil have demonstrated its usefulness.

In the United States it has been charged, and the charge has never been denied, that the syndicate which purchased the right to use the Bessemer process also controls the right to use the Thomas-Gilchrist invention, for which many of our domestic ores are peculiarly fitted. But, having secured the right against all comers, it refuses to sell privileges, on the ground that such action would cause what Marx happily describes as a "moral depreciation" of the values of their Bessemer plants. It is like a telegraph company which should acquire and hold unused all improve-

ments of the telephone, because more convenient and agreeable telephonic communication would unfavorably affect the business of telegraphing. There is only one steel works in the United States which employs the basic process, and so the American farmer is hardly in a position at present to avail himself of this newly discovered cheap and efficient fertilizer, which much of the soil of the Eastern States, exhausted by long-continued culture on narrow lines, needs in order to be restored to heart. The tariff on steel, which has built up the steel monopoly, is, of course, indirectly responsible for this abuse of power and injury to the farmer.

The growth of material prosperity in the South continues steady and healthful, as is shown by the fact that it is as marked in purely agricultural districts as in those localities where mining or manufacturing has started "booms." The *Raleigh News and Observer* calls attention to the considerable increase in the assessed valuation of property in North Carolina, recently reported, as "a further gratifying evidence of the advance of the State on all lines of prosperity," and adds: "There has been marked growth in material welfare in every section. There has been improvement in every department of industry. There has been advance in agricultural methods. There has been development everywhere of the wonderful resources of the State. Throughout the State the watchword has for some time been 'Forward,' and the result is a status with respect to material progress second to that of no State in the South." The progress of Florida is best shown by the fact that the assessment of the State has risen within the past seven years from \$29,471,618 to \$76,611,409. Texas is accumulating a surplus in her State Treasury. The revenue for the last fiscal year was \$325,000 above the estimates, and before the next biennial meeting of the Legislature there promises to be a balance on hand of \$800,000.

Such facts as these show how absurd it is to talk about the South being still so "impoverished by the war" that she needs national aid to educate her children, and how demoralizing it would be to swell the surplus of a State like Texas by the gift of \$4,000,000 from the Federal Treasury, as proposed by the Blair bill. The truth is, that the honest people in the South no longer pretend that they need any assistance. For example, the subsidy scheme proposed to give North Carolina about as much money for schools as she now raises, but it is confessed that the people of the State can easily raise this extra amount themselves, the *Raleigh Chronicle* declaring its belief that "the taxes for the public schools ought to be doubled," and that the people can afford to double them. That Florida, a State with almost as many negroes as whites, needs no help, could not be better shown than by this recent statement of the Jacksonville *Southern Leader*, the organ of

the colored people, in whose special behalf the subsidy scheme has always been advocated: "The educational outlook for this State was never better. New schools are being opened in all directions, and new and more competent teachers are coming here and placed in charge of schools. Our common-school system has reached a stage of perfection which is highly gratifying to all classes of citizens."

Proofs of a growing rainfall in the far West are thickening. A valuable testimony in this direction just now comes from Gen. Morrow, United States Army, in command at Fort Sidney. In an address delivered last month at the first annual fair in Cheyenne County, on the western frontier of Nebraska, he gave a leaf from his own experience. Twenty years before, he had led soldiers through that identical region when there was no settlement for 500 miles east of Julesburg. Then he had observed that men slept in the open air from May to November without having their blankets dampened; but in August, 1887, he saw on the same ground dews as heavy as ever at the same season in Michigan or Arkansas. During the first three-fourths of the present year he reports the rainfall at his post to have been fourteen inches, while the annual fall in fertile Malta does not exceed fourteen, and that about Spanish Madrid is only nine. The annual amount of rain registered at Camp Douglas in its first year, 1861, was eleven inches; but in 1874, the last of five years during which Gen. Morrow held command at that post, the rainfall had more than doubled, the rain-gauge showing twenty-seven inches. The speaker emphasized these facts, because in portions of the Cheyenne region the last two seasons have been exceptionally dry. He also showed that within the last three months 83,000 acres of Government land had been taken up in that county, largely by homesteaders. The fair exhibits, also, already showed every variety of farm produce. These facts are the more noteworthy because Cheyenne County stretches four degrees west of the famous meridian of 100°, which in Government publications figures as a line that agriculture cannot cross. They are still more striking if we note how they refute the doctrine laid down by the *North American Review* in 1858. At that date, when there was scarcely one Nebraska hamlet forty miles west of the Missouri, the *North American* described our people as having "already reached their western inland frontier," and the westward stream of emigration as there "dammed up so that it must fork northward or southward." The Missouri bluffs, accordingly, were described as "a shore at the termination of a vast ocean desert nearly one thousand miles in breadth, which it was proposed to traverse, if at all, with caravans of camels, and which interposed a final barrier to the establishment of large communities—agricultural, mercantile, or even pastoral." Yet before the close of 1880 Nebraska numbered half-a-million inhabitants.

Mr. J. W. Longley, a writer of considerable ability, defends in the *Toronto Week* the policy of commercial union between Canada and the United States. In answer to the objection that such commercial union will lead to annexation, he says that it will not have that result until a majority of the people of Canada desire it and vote for it, and that when they do desire it and vote for it, they ought to have it. It will be hard for anybody to gainsay that proposition, but there is one other element that might have had a place in Mr. Longley's argument, and that would have strengthened it not a little. Since annexation is nothing else than a political marriage, in which the parties have equal and perfectly defined rights, it is not to be expected that we shall make an offer of marriage or accept one without examining the reasons and grounds for union just as critically and prudently as Canada herself. There was a time when annexation meant to the United States aggrandizement, the lust of conquest, and the pride of dominion. That was the era of slavery. The Mexican war and the Ostend manifesto were the signs and outgrowths of it. If there be any lingering remains of that spirit of aggressiveness, they are now seldom seen or heard. Mr. Goldwin Smith said very truly, in one of his magazine articles, that the United States was the only considerable Power on the globe that looked at a mouthful before swallowing it. The reason why they look before swallowing is that the mouthful is something that has to be digested and assimilated. Anything that belongs to the American Union must be good enough to help govern it. In a closely contested national election, the vote of Canada might and probably would turn the scale. It might do so regularly for the next twenty years. This fact alone would compel us to take heed to our steps. It does not follow that we should reject Canada, but equally it does not follow that we should accept her as a matter of course. It has always been the idea of Canada that we were greedy to swallow her, and that we were only prevented from doing so by a wholesome respect for the British Navy. Under the incitements of the war of 1812 there was such a feeling. Under the stimulus of any war with the mother country that feeling would revive. But under the régime of peace and common sense the people of the United States will be just as particular in choosing their partners for life as their neighbors on the north or on the south can possibly desire.

Nobody can fail to admire the consistency of the Union Square Anarchist meeting on Saturday evening, in its treatment of the grave questions of law applicable to the condemned men at Chicago. The preamble recites that the condemned men were performing a patriotic duty at the Haymarket meeting, and that the public officials of Chicago were engaged in an unlawful conspiracy against them. They (the meeting) accordingly demand "from the courts of the nation their immediate release," the question pending before the courts of the nation being simply whether the condemned men are entitled to a new trial or not. They

demand also "the prosecution of the real criminals, the Police Department of Chicago." This they demand also from the courts of the nation. Seeing that the police of Chicago left forty or more dead and wounded on the field of the encounter, in strict conformity to Anarchist ideas, their further prosecution by the Supreme Court of the United States might be justly intermitted. If these demands are not acceded to, a committee is to be appointed "to proceed to the Governor of Illinois and request that the demands of this meeting be complied with"; that is, that the Governor decide that the laws of Illinois on the subject of murder and conspiracy to commit murder are wrong, and that the real criminals are the surviving policemen. If the Governor should not take this view of his duty, the consequences are left wholly to the imagination, since the resolutions leave a painful gap at this point, and even the speakers could suggest nothing except that such high-handed proceedings would produce a revolution in any country in Europe. The orator who hazarded this valuable conjecture added with bitter sarcasm that this was a republican government. What a pity that Lingg, Schwab, Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Fielden had not reflected upon the republican hindrances to revolution before they abandoned the easy paths of the Old World to tread the thorny ways of the New.

But we must again remind the Anarchists and their friends, who are complaining that they have not had a fair trial, that if their complaints are well founded, the day of the execution will be a great day for their cause, because it will witness the triumph of Anarchy. Nothing can be more Anarchical than hanging people without a fair trial; nothing more absurd from the Anarchical point of view than "due process of law." A good Anarchist ought to be ashamed of claiming "due process of law." It is a virtual abandonment of his principles. When Anarchy comes, there will be lots of people hanged, but none of them will have a fair trial. The majority will hang the minority, and the big men the little men, simply because they have the power. What has happened in Chicago is, according to the Anarchist story, simply a foretaste of this good time coming. The majority have seized on seven harmless men, and have put them through a mock trial, and are going to kill them because they do not like them. But, why not? Where is the wrong of this from the Anarchical point of view? Why should not the man with the halter strangle the man with the bomb, if he can get hold of him and master him? Is it not simply a question of comparative strength? Is it not, in short, very ridiculous for Anarchists to hire lawyers to rant about justice and legality?

Mr. Patrick Ford writes a long letter to his own newspaper, the *Irish World*, to upset the land doctrines of Henry George and the theology of Dr. McGlynn. While wishing Mr. Ford every success in his endeavor, we must caution him to submit his dissertations on no-

litical economy to some instructed person before printing them. When he says, for example, that "in the coins issued from the United States mint there is at once a national property and a private property," we naturally desire to know which part of the coin is national and which part private. What Mr. Ford means is, that the inside of a gold eagle, containing all the metal, is private property, and the outside, the image and superscription, national property. But this leads to confusion worse confounded, for he says immediately, "The individual has a property right in the exchangeable and purchasing power of the dollar, but the property right in the dollar itself, as absolute money, is vested in the nation." After a man has spent the dollar and got its exchangeable and purchasing power in the form of mutton, for instance, the property right vested in the nation will necessarily be held in trust by the seller of the mutton, even though he depart immediately to England and deposit it in the bank of that country. The question how the nation is to recover its share of the property is one which we hope that Mr. Ford will not present to Mr. Blaine when he becomes President of the United States, because the consequences might be serious. If the banks of the Old World were asked to surrender the nation's share in the gold eagles held by them, and the demand were backed by force, they might melt those coins and utterly destroy what Mr. Ford calls the "special value over and above its intrinsic worth and commercial value as a commodity," which "added special value," he says for the humiliation of Mr. George, "is an unearned increment." But the unearned increment becomes, in the next sentence, the equivalent of "interest," which Mr. George contends that the individual has the right to draw. Herein, says Mr. Ford, "Baron Rothschild agrees with Mr. George." This *reductio ad absurdum* ought to prevent any Blaine Irishman from voting the Henry George ticket.

The assessment imposed on Judge Lawrence as the price of his renomination, which he refuses to pay, is, we understand, \$25,000, an enormous sum — considerably more, in fact, than a year's salary. It is imposed on him, too, not for the expenses of his election, but for the privilege of being a candidate for continuance in an office to which his claim ought not to be questioned. We have always maintained that the highest interests of the community demand that a judge who has rendered faithful service on the bench during one term ought to be retained. He has the immense advantage of having been found fit by actual trial. One may say this, as we say it, in Judge Lawrence's favor, without reflecting in the smallest degree on any of his rivals at the coming election. They are all worthy, but the actual incumbent is, if worthy, the worthiest. Our allowing a judge who has discharged the duties of his office as Judge Lawrence has discharged them, to be taxed in this frightful way as a condition of his continuance in the public service, is surely one of the worst political scandals to which a civilized free community has ever sub-

mitted. It would be a disgraceful thing even if the money went into the public treasury, or if a judge's legitimate election expenses reached such an amount. But the money does not go into the public treasury, nor does it cost \$500 to elect a judge. Nearly the whole of the money goes into the pockets of a class whom it is no exaggeration to call scoundrels, and the chiefs of whom actually grow rich out of their thefts from these election funds. If we took the distribution of the ballots out of their hands—that is, deprived them of the power of cheating at the polls as we have deprived them of their power of cheating in the count—there is no department of our administrative system which would not feel the purifying effects.

Omaha, Neb., is having very much the same sort of a fight for non-partisanship in the courts as New York city. Four judges are to be elected from the district. The Bar Association unanimously recommended the reelection of two Republicans and one Democrat who have served with distinction. The Democratic Convention followed the recommendation, and associated with them an excellent lawyer for the fourth place; but the Republican politicians not only refused to accept either of the Democrats, but rejected one of the Republican judges who was not satisfactory to the bosses, and made a thoroughly partisan ticket. The result was a prompt revolt of the better sort of Republicans, and the organization of a citizens' movement for the reelection of the three judges now on the bench, which has every promise of success.

Month by month the Grand Army of the Republic is steadily losing its ostensible character as a non-partisan organization, and sinking into a mere attachment of the Republican Machine. In Ohio the Republican managers have gone so far as to request members to turn out and parade in honor of the Republican candidate for Governor on his stumping tour through the State. In Peoria, Ill., the Republican members of a most flourishing post have made themselves so offensive to their Democratic associates that the latter have been forced, in self-respect, to withdraw from the body. Unfortunate as this degeneration of the organization is, there is happily this compensation, that the order loses its threatening influence in politics as soon as it becomes clear that it is only part of the Republican Machine.

M. Wilson, President Grévy's son-in-law, evidently hoped he had disposed of the Caffarel scandal, as far as he was concerned, by printing the correspondence he had with Mme. Limousin, the go-between. The correspondence, as printed, was a plain attempt at blackmail on her part, but he declared, in a letter to the *Temps*, that he took no notice of an invitation, with which it concluded, to visit her at her house. He went down to Tours shortly afterwards to meet and explain to his constituents, but the meeting was stormy and hostile, which he accounts for by saying that it was packed by Monarchists and Radicals.

When the Chambers met on Tuesday week, an investigation into the scandal was moved by Cuneo d'Ornano, a Bonapartist, and carried, with "urgency" tacked on to it, by a vote of 879 to 155, in spite of the opposition of M. Rouvier, the Minister. The committee, appointed to conduct the investigation is to consist of one Moderate Republican, six Radicals, and three Conservatives—the majority probably hostile to Wilson, and the Radicals certainly eager to strike at President Grévy through him.

President Grévy has, it is now said, reconsidered his threat of resigning, and is going to await the result of the investigation. But the furious pursuit of Wilson by the Radical and Monarchist papers is not in the least relaxed, and he has, in some degree played into their hands, by paying \$8,000 into the Treasury to cover his use of the President's postal frank. This was one of their original charges against him, and he has apparently confessed it. So they say he will have to confess the others by and by. The whole scandal is a curious mixture of politics and personality. When the sale of the decorations by Caffarel was originally discovered, and the accusation pushed home, Gen. Boulanger told the newspaper reporters that the affair was got up by the Minister of War, Gen. Ferron, to damage him. On his acknowledging this, Gen. Ferron put him under close arrest for thirty days, and converted him, in the eyes of the Radicals, into a martyr. These latter then determined to carry the war into Africa by attacking Wilson, the President's son-in-law, and the Monarchists joined them in the hope of forcing M. Grévy's resignation and then discrediting the Republic, and possibly overturning it in the resulting confusion. His resignation is still looked for confidently, and his successor, it is said, will be either M. Ferry, M. de Freycinet, or the Duc d'Aumale; but if it comes to this, Boulanger will probably appear as "the man on horseback." The scene, it is hardly necessary to say, is witnessed with great gusto in Germany.

The *Univers*, the French Clerical organ, extracts from a religious paper less known to fame, the *Propriétaire Chrétien*, an article describing a new and absolutely efficacious remedy for the phylloxera, which has been desolating French vineyards so terribly. The *Univers* intimates that it is equally efficacious for the diseases of other plants—potatoes, corn, and wheat. It has been tried by a friend of the writer, whose name and residence, however, he does not give, and has proved, he says, a complete success. The friend some years ago bought a vineyard in which the vines were diseased, and he began by pulling them up by the roots. He then had the whole property carefully blessed by a Dominican monk, and erected in the centre of the vineyard on a suitable pedestal a large statue of the Sacred Heart. All work on Sunday was strictly forbidden. The laborers were forbidden even to touch their tools on that day, and were warned that they would be dismissed for cursing or swearing. When these

arrangements were completed, the replanting of the vineyard began; but, in doing so, purely human precautions were not wholly disregarded. One-third of the new cuttings were American, one-third ordinary French, and one-third French from American grafts. Cultivation was then resumed in the ordinary way, with scrupulous abstinence from any of the dressings recommended by science, falsely so called. The result has been that, "fortified by the priests' prayers, the vines are growing magnificently."

A most extraordinary and most gratifying illustration of the harmonious relations which it is possible to establish between employers and employed has just been furnished in England. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad recently met with a serious disaster at Doncaster, which must result in heavy losses to the corporation. As soon as the situation came to be known, the employees in the various departments of their own accord held meetings to consider what they could do to relieve the company, and in every case a unanimous disposition was shown to contribute their wages for several days, varying according to their pay, but averaging about a week for all. A delegation, representing all classes of the men, was appointed to present this offer to the directors, and the report of the meeting is most interesting reading. The employees told the story of the various meetings which had been held, and the directors expressed their hearty appreciation of the generous disposition which had been displayed, although they declined the offer, on the ground that the shareholders were, on the whole, better able to bear the loss.

The Earl of Wharcliffe characterized the action of the railroad's employees as an unprecedented thing, and said that it marked an epoch in the history of capital and labor. This was hardly an exaggeration of the fact, and yet it is probable that such relations might be the rule rather than the exception if only both sides always treated each other as has been the rule in the case of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad. For it was made evident in the speeches that this action of the employees was only the natural outgrowth of the policy pursued by the employers. Sir Edward Watkin said that the directors had always thought it was their duty to assist the men in providing against accident and for a rainy day, and when any proposal in that direction had been brought before them, they had not only welcomed it, but done all they could to assist it. Their Mutual Provident Society has 5,203 members and a reserve fund of £10,628; and the savings bank, which has been in existence nearly twenty-eight years, has 2,701 depositors, has received deposits of £583,413, and has £313,714 in accumulated funds. The directors have also established a fund which, partly by their contributions and partly by those of the men, provides a superannuation allowance for salaried officers, and they propose ultimately to establish a similar pension system for all classes of their employees.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 26, to TUESDAY, November 1, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, on October 31, received a deputation from Great Britain who desired his cooperation in securing a treaty between that country and the United States which shall provide for the amicable settlement of disputes by arbitration. Short addresses were made by Sir Lyon Playfair and others, and in reply the President said: "I promise you a faithful and careful consideration of the matter, and I believe I may speak for the American people in giving the assurance that they desire to see the killing of men for the accomplishment of national ambition abolished, and that they will gladly hail the advent of peaceful methods in the settlement of national disputes, so far as this is consistent with the defence and protection of our country's territory, and with the maintenance of our national honor when it affords a shelter and repose for national integrity, and personifies the safety and protection of our citizens."

President Cleveland has issued the usual proclamation appointing Thursday, November 24, Thanksgiving Day.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney is so ill that he has been obliged to go away from Washington for several weeks.

Admiral Porter, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that the following harbors are entirely defenceless against a single ironclad: New York, Boston, San Francisco, lake ports, Hampton Roads and Norfolk, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Rhode Island ports, Key West, Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, Galveston, Pensacola, Wilmington, N. C., San Diego, Cal., Portsmouth, N. H., to say nothing of many other places of greater or less importance. Two heavy ironclads could begin at the easternmost point and proceed along the coast to Texas, laying them all under contribution. He recommends the construction of a squadron of heavy ironclads.

Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, in his annual report, says that wonderful mineral deposits are being worked. The mine and mill on Douglas Island have been in steady operation during the year, turning out gold bullion at the rate of \$100,000 per month. The total value of the Alaskan fisheries for the year is estimated at \$3,000,000. "The fur trade of Alaska," the report goes on, "is practically monopolized by the Alaskan Commercial Company, which does not confine its operations to the seal islands leased to it by the Government, but holds and possesses most of the Aleutian chain and the greater part of the mainland as a principality of its own, over which it exercises undisputed sway." The Governor says that if the contract with this company cannot be legally rescinded, it ought not to be renewed, and he repeats his recommendation that a local government be provided for Alaska, with representation in the lower house of Congress.

The Chinese Minister has returned by direction of his Government a portion of the Rock Springs indemnity, appropriated by Congress, which represents the amount of six claims that were ascertained to be duplicates of other claims.

Up to October 26 there had been more than 225 cases of yellow fever and 34 deaths at Tampa, Fla., and there were then 80 patients, but fear of its spreading has subsided. Some excitement has been caused in New York and in several Western cities by the arrival of a number of immigrants from the country near Palermo, Italy, who may have brought the germs of cholera with them. The clothing of most of them has been burned or fumigated.

The chief engineer of a railway company has asked the New York State Civil-Service Commission for the names of the applicants for work as engineers in the department of the State Engineer. The railway company desires to fill a vacancy in its engineering force. This is the first formal application of the kind ever made to the Civil-Service Commissioners of this State.

Mr. Carl Schurz delivered an address to the Commonwealth Club (Independent in politics) at its first meeting this fall, October 26, in favor of the election of De Lancey Nicoll, the Democrat who has been nominated by the Republicans for District Attorney of this county; and on October 29 there was a largely attended meeting of Republicans, Independents, and Independent Democrats to further the same purpose.

Arguments were heard by the Court of Appeals of this State on the appeal of Jacob Sharp for a new trial, October 27-28. The leading argument for the people was made by Assistant District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. The court's decision has not yet been rendered. On the same days the Supreme Court of the United States heard arguments on the motion to grant a writ of error in the case of the condemned Anarchists of Chicago. No petition for their pardon made in the form required by law has been received by the Governor of Illinois.

The Republicans of Missouri are making an effort to have St. Louis chosen as the place for holding the National Convention of the party next year, and a committee has been appointed to make an argument before the National Committee when it meets in Washington.

Mayor Latrobe (Democrat) of Baltimore was reelected October 26 by 4,495 majority—a gain of 2,265 over the Democratic vote for Mayor two years ago. The new City Council will consist of twelve Democrats and eight Republicans in the first branch, and seven Democrats and three Republicans in the second branch.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and others made complaint to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, October 27, that the freight rates upon grain and produce from Chicago to Boston constitute an unjust discrimination in favor of New York, and an unjust discrimination in favor of Boston exporters as against local dealers.

Natural gas has been discovered in quantities large enough to be profitable near Detroit.

The corner-stone of a monument to Gen. R. E. Lee was laid with appropriate ceremony at Richmond, Va., October 27, in the presence of many ex-Confederates and a great crowd of people. In the evening Mr. Charles Marshall delivered an oration on Gen. Lee's career, and a poem was read which was written for the occasion by the late Mr. James Barron Hope. A bronze statue 8½ feet in height of Leif Erikson, the Icelandic explorer who is supposed to have discovered America about the year 1000, was unveiled in Boston October 29. It is the gift of the Scandinavian societies of the city.

An appeal by Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover Theological Seminary from the decision of the Board of Visitors removing him from his professorship was filed in the Supreme Court for Essex County, Mass., November 1. He asks for a writ of *certiorari* that the Visitors be commanded to produce in court all matters relating to the case.

George Engel, Louis Lingg, and Adolph Fischer, three of the condemned Anarchists at Chicago, have written an open letter to Gov. Oglesby of Illinois refusing any commutation of sentence short of liberty, and declaring unabated faith in the principles of Anarchism.

The wife and child of Mr. Wechsler, a merchant of Brooklyn, were severely hurt by the explosion of a package brought to their residence by a messenger, October 29. The sender of the package is unknown.

Henry M. Jackson, who was the paying teller of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, stole \$10,000 and ran away, it is supposed, to Canada, where he was reported to have been seen.

The propeller *Vernon* foundered during a severe gale on Lake Michigan October 29, and her crew and passengers, about thirty persons in all, perished. Some of them were seen clinging to rafts, but only one man could be rescued.

Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson died in this city October 28 in his sixty-seventh year. He entered the navy as a midshipman February 10, 1838, and was retired from active service in 1883.

FOREIGN.

The scandal about the sale of decorations of the Legion of Honor has threatened a serious crisis in the French Government. A very turbulent meeting was held at Tours, which is represented in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Wilson, the son-in-law of President Grévy, on October 25, whereat by a small majority a resolution was adopted declaring that M. Wilson had betrayed his trust and must resign. He announced that he was not willing to do this, as the vote was the result of a coalition of the Monarchists and the Intransigents. On the next day at Paris, two men, Coeller and Martin, were sentenced, the first to eighteen months' and the other to six months' imprisonment, for being concerned in the sale of decorations. An accomplice has been arrested at Vienna, and it is reported that Gen. d'Andlau, who fled from Paris to escape arrest, has been seen in London, and that he intends to come to America. M. Wilson has made restitution of 40,000 francs to cover the postage on matter he franked with President Grévy's stamp during the time he resided at the Palace of the Elysée. October 28, President Grévy declared that while he did not object to M. Wilson being tried in the regular way for any offence provable, he did object to a system of blackening his son-in-law's character through the press, and through a committee of the Chamber embracing numerous personal enemies and representing party hatreds. He (the President) was unable to remain in the Elysée with a broken-up family and diminished dignity, and he declared his intention to resign, but was persuaded to reconsider the subject.

Gen. Ferron, the French Minister of War, has prohibited military music at Clermont-Ferrand because it promoted demonstrations in favor of Gen. Boulanger.

A dinner was given in Paris October 28 in celebration of the anniversary of the dedication of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." M. Bartholdi delivered to United States Minister McLane a medal which had been struck in honor of President Cleveland, and requested him to forward it to the President. Mr. J. G. Blaine was one of the American guests.

Count de Lesseps announced to the French Academy of Sciences November 1 that the Panama Canal will be opened on February 8, 1890. The work, he predicted, will not then be entirely completed, but the passage will be free for twenty ships a day. It is estimated that this traffic will produce an annual revenue of from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the Englishman who was arrested at Woodford on Sunday, October 23, for speaking at a proclaimed meeting, was found guilty October 27 of violating the Irish Crimes Act and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. On his way to

Loughrea the next day he addressed three meetings and was cheered by the crowds. His appeal will not be heard till January, and his sentence is regarded as severe by both parties in Ireland. Mr. Blake, Crown Solicitor at Cork, has resigned because the Crimes Act leaves him no discretion in judging whether an accused person is guilty or not, and because he believes the act is directed against political opponents of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain left Birmingham October 29 to sail for America. At Liverpool, when he arrived, the station was strongly guarded, and he was cheered and hooted by the crowd. The news comes by way of Canada that he will be accompanied while here by detectives as a guard. The anti-Tory press of Canada has severely criticised him for his taking notice in a public speech of the Irish-American opposition to his appointment. The *Ottawa Free Press* declared October 26 that the only chance of success in the present negotiations lies in the dropping of Mr. Chamberlain by the British Government, and the appointment of some man "possessed of a little more prudence and common sense."

The Irish League Convention at Cardiff, October 31, adopted a resolution condemning the sentence passed on O'Brien and the treatment to which he had been subjected. "May many such crimes be committed by Irishmen," exclaimed T. P. O'Connor, "and may it be the only form of crime which Irishmen commit! O'Brien is a happier man in his cell to-night than any man skulking in the Chief Secretary's lodge." Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Glasgow, wished O'Brien god-speed, and said that the Liberals would soon thwart the Coercion Act forced upon the Irish people.

The appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment for using seditious language at Mitchelstown, was refused and the sentence of the lower court confirmed on October 31. There was a physical struggle in the court-room when the decision was announced, which threatened to result in bloodshed. A crowd wished forcibly to rescue the prisoner, and the police were compelled to hurry him off to jail. O'Brien made an address, wherein he said that he gladly went to prison for a cause which provoked such earnestness.

Mr. O'Brien has promised to resist to the death his subjection to the treatment of an ordinary criminal. The Governor of the prison in which he is confined, at the Mayor's request, has telegraphed to the Prisons Board asking advice as to the course he shall pursue.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech at Portsmouth October 27, denied that it was possible to shelve the Irish question, which, he said, came back always with renewed force. The Coercion Act was always a dead failure. Other governments had failed after trying coercion; the present Government failed before it had begun to apply coercion. Nobody believed that Unionist gatherings represented any section of the Liberal party. They were really Tory meetings, got together to cheer up deserters.

Sir George O. Trevelyan made a speech at Bangor, Wales, October 28, wherein he said that the experience of the Welsh with the English Government had caused them to sympathize with the Irish.

It was reported from Rome, October 27, that Father Gualdi was to return to Ireland with fresh instructions from the Pope, and that Mgr. Persico would probably follow soon. The Pope is reported to be disappointed with the result of their mission because they obtained only vague declarations, which will be useless in furthering his desire to pave the way for a renewal of diplomatic relations with England.

Earl Kimberley, in a speech at Louth October 27, said he hoped that Earl Rosebery would devise a scheme to reform and purify the House of Lords. He would gladly support him in the undertaking.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to a question regarding free education, in which he says: "I wish to avoid entering into a new controversy. I am devoted to the settlement of one subject, on the progress of which all other subjects must depend."

Sir Charles Dilke has written a review of Great Britain's military condition, to show that the empire has no system of military defence whatever, and is daily getting weaker as compared with other European Powers; and that it is exposed to the loss of coaling stations, the destruction of her navy and commerce, and the bombardment of her commercial ports and arsenals.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club at Glasgow, October 26, resolved to send a challenge next year to race for the *America's* cup with a cutter, in the name of Mr. Charles Sweet, a Scotchman resident in New York.

An American named Cohen died in London, October 25, who was supposed to be a dynamiter; but the English police, after causing a deal of excited talk, have failed to find good evidence to support their supposition.

War is reported to be imminent in Zululand against annexation to Natal. Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, with 1,500 troops, has started for the territory formerly possessed by Cetewayo, where the latter's son heads an uprising.

Malietoa, the King of the Samoan Islands, who was deposed and exiled by the Germans, wrote a letter of protest to the American and British consuls; and the anti-German comment in New Zealand is that Germany's action was unjustifiable, and would have provoked opposition by other Governments if it had been done by a weak Power.

Advices have been received at Zanzibar from Emin Bey that the King of Uganda recently threatened to attack Emin's stations on the southern shores of Albert Nyanza, because he suspected that the Stanley expedition was designed to attack him. He sent envoys to Emin to ascertain the object of the Stanley expedition, and when he learned its pacific purpose, the preparations for war ceased immediately.

The report of the United States Consul-General at Vienna shows an increase of \$150,000 in Austrian exports to America from January to October, as compared with the same period last year.

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary, in his speech to the delegations of Cisleithania, October 29, said that he had strong hopes of peace and of the continued friendly relations of all the Powers. He regretted that the Bulgarian question was still unsettled, but he thought that it would remain a local matter, and be finally decided in accordance with the desires of the Bulgarian nation and in conformity with European treaties.

The Bulgarian Sobranye was opened October 27. Prince Ferdinand, attended by civil and military officers, drove to the Chamber and was received by the people with acclamation, and he made an address, saying that the Government was working for the prosperity and greatness of Bulgaria, and that order, tranquillity, and security had been restored. M. Tutcheff was elected President of the Sobranye. Prince Ferdinand has advanced \$200,000 from his private fortune to the Bulgarian Treasury to hasten the completion of railways.

The Sobranye unanimously voted an address in reply to Prince Ferdinand's speech, assuring him of the support of the army and the people. It is reported from Paris that

Prince Ferdinand has sent a political envoy to Vienna and Paris.

A recent article in the *Moscow Gazette* about the results of manoeuvres of Russian reserves, has excited general European attention, because of the declaration that "Russia as well as France can now say, 'We are ready.'" The article is regarded as official, and is interpreted as a menace to Germany. The same journal demands a neutrality agreement touching Gibraltar similar to the Suez Canal agreement, and expresses the belief that if all the Powers interested would insist on such an arrangement, England would yield. The anti-Semitic journals in Russia have been instructed to stop discussing the anti-Semitic question, for both financial and political reasons. The Russian press, in its adverse comments on the proposed increase of customs duties, says that the high tariff is ruining trade, while continual changes cause distrust on the part of other countries.

The town of Kluzin in the Province of Minsk, Russia, has been burned. Three hundred and fifty houses and a number of stores were destroyed, and many lives were lost.

Mr. Van Riper, formerly American Consul at Moscow, having, at the request of the Russian Government, been dismissed for selling medals to Russian exhibitors at New Orleans, has been expelled from the Czar's dominions.

The revenue of the German Empire for the first half of the current financial year shows an increase from customs duties of 10,800,000 marks, from the Post-office of 4,000,000, from State railways of 1,250,000, and a decrease from the sugar tax of 500,000, and from the spirit tax of 2,000,000.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg have decided to establish a Brazilian bank for Germany in Rio Janeiro, with a capital of 10,000,000 marks. It is reported from Berlin that the German Bank has entered into a contract to construct railways in the Argentine Republic.

Festal performances were given throughout Germany and Austria on October 30 in honor of the centenary of the production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Johannes Ronge, the chief founder of the German Catholic party, died at Vienna October 27. M. Platonoff, a prominent journalist, who it was thought would succeed to the editorship of the *Moscow Gazette*, died October 30.

The Mormons have applied to the Porte for permission to establish a community in Turkey.

A company has been organized in Greece for the administration of the monopolies in petroleum, matches, salt, cigarette-paper, playing-cards, and emery, which guarantees the last loan of \$5,500,000.

Dr. Dawson, the chief of a party of geologists sent by the Dominion Government to explore the country adjacent to the Alaska boundary, has reported that there is a gold-bearing region fully 500 miles in length, and of indefinite width, along the Yukon River, that has been very little prospected.

The republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been in dispute over a boundary question since 1825, and it has now been submitted to President Cleveland to settle as arbitrator. Should the boundary line be fixed in accordance with the claims of Nicaragua, it would leave the whole route of the proposed Nicaragua Canal within the republic of Nicaragua. Should the claims of Costa Rica be held valid, she would have sovereignty over one bank of the San Juan River, which is to be a part of the proposed canal.

Mexican banditti near the Texas boundary line have demanded large sums of money from rich ranchmen, and threaten to kill them if they refuse to pay it; and disguised as Indians they have committed many depredations.

THE BREAK-UP OF A MACHINE.

THE appearance of John J. O'Brien as a bolter from a Republican Machine nomination is an event of much significance. It marks in the most emphatic way the change which has been wrought in the character of the Machine since the last national election. As everybody knows who is familiar with city politics, this peculiar organization was the invention of the late President Arthur when he was a political power in this city. He conceived the idea of fighting the local Democratic organizations with their own weapons. As their district leaders were mainly Irishmen, he went to work to create a new class of politicians, namely, Irish Republicans. Up to that time an Irishman who was not a Democrat was an extremely difficult person to find. But Mr. Arthur knew how to make them, and so it came about that the Republican Machine which was constructed by him had among its leaders so many of the Johnnies, Jakes, and Mikes. There were Johnny O'Brien, Barney Biglin, Mike Cregan, Bob McCord, and Johnny McClave, and a host of other lights, who were not only Irishmen themselves, but whose names acted as a magnet for other Irishmen to join the Republican ranks.

Of course, all these men were attracted to the new organization, not through any love for Republican principles, but because it was made clear to them that there was a good living in the business. Under the skilful leadership of Mr. Arthur they became an important factor in municipal politics, and in one way or another did secure a good living. By making a compact organization in every election district of the city, they were able to offer for direct sale, or as a basis for a "deal," a definite number of votes. In close contests, brought about by factional quarrels among the Democrats, this body of voters brought their leaders a handsome income in more ways than one. If they did not get their price in hard cash, they received it in promises of "recognition" of one kind or another after election. This income on election day, together with the patronage of the Custom-house and of the various Federal offices in the city, gave the "Boys," as they dubbed themselves, a very comfortable support. They were able also to "deal" a few of their own number into the Legislature and the Board of Aldermen each year, and to get places for others upon city commissions and in other offices which were filled by appointment. Then, most important and valuable of all, they had charge of the distribution of campaign funds on election day.

Thus, in the heyday of Machine power, Johnny O'Brien was not only Boss of the Machine, but was made Chief of the Bureau of Elections at a salary of \$5,000 a year; Jake Patterson and Sol Smith became police justices, on salaries of \$3,000 a year; Barney Biglin got the contract for conveying emigrants' baggage at Castle Garden, and made, and is still making, a great deal of money, as well as a public scandal, of the privilege; "Jake" Hess became a Charity Commissioner, and later Subway Commissioner; Johnny McClave and Steve French got themselves upon

the Police Board, where they use their power mainly to produce deadlocks in the interest of the Machine: Mike Cregan, whose death occurred recently, succeeded for many years in retaining a clerkship under a Democratic judge. The pay-rolls of the city contained the names of hundreds of less conspicuous Machine workers, while the Custom-house was a harbor of refuge for hundreds more.

They formed a compact body, organized and managed for simple business purposes, and with no nonsense about them. Their great harvest was gathered on election day, when the Union League Club, and other assemblages of brown-stone voters and silk-stock-ing Republicans, put money in their hands to be used in keeping the dreadful Democratic party out of power. So long as appeals for funds to save the country from a second rebellion and the poor negro from second slavery were efficacious, the Boys prospered tremendously. They took the handsome contributions, put the larger part in their pockets, and used the moral influence of the voters who had raised the money as a basis for a still further profit by means of a secret sale of votes to the dreadful Democrats. The climax was reached in the national election of 1884, when Johnny O'Brien took \$50,000 of the hard-earned money of Jay Gould, which that devoted friend of the poor negro had placed, with other good Republican money, in O'Brien's hands, to be used on election day in behalf of Blaine, and put it in his own pocket. Johnny had sufficient foresight to discern that such another opportunity would never come to him.

The loss of the election of 1884 was the beginning of the end. With it went the Custom-house and all the Federal offices; and the failure of the country to go to ruin under Democratic control removed the last excuse for large campaign funds to keep the "Confederacy out of the saddle" and the "poor negro" from slavery. Since that moment the Machine has been rapidly going to pieces, for the simple reason that there was no longer "anything in the business." The attempt to reform it by disciplining "Mike" Cregan for doing a good stroke of business in the regular way, by selling out a Republican candidate, hastened the end. A new organization could be built up from the ruins of the old, but the Boys themselves could not be reformed, for the sufficient reason that there was nothing to be made in a Machine run on reform methods. The ousting of Mike Cregan from his district leadership took the heart not only out of him, but out of every other genuine Boy. Then civil-service reform got Johnny O'Brien's office of Chief of the Bureau of Elections into its clutches, and his final source of profit was thus threatened. He made a desperate effort to retrieve his fortunes by getting the Machine to nominate Judge Donohue, but it not only refused to do that, but, for the first time in its history, took an open stand in favor of non-partisan action in city nominations. With this O'Brien seems to have abandoned all hope, and is now in the field as a bolter against the Machine of which he was once the boss.

This collapse of the Machine as the Boys controlled it, is a great gain for decent poli-

tics. Not only has it during its existence failed absolutely to put good men in office, but it has almost invariably used all its power to keep the best men out and put the worst in. It has been the chief obstacle to non-partisan, citizens', and all other movements for the purposes of giving us better city government. The part which the Republicans, as a minority party here, ought to occupy, is that of a balance of power ready to be thrown in a solid mass for a good nomination and against a bad one every time. For the first time in many years the Republican organization, under the patriotic leadership of Mr. Root, is used in that way in the present campaign, and the fact is one of the most cheering signs of the times.

STATE INTERFERENCE WITH RAILWAYS.

THE last number of the Publications of the American Economic Association contains Dr. E. J. James's paper on "The Agitation for Federal Regulation of Railways." The general tone of this paper is temperate. The author reviews calmly and fairly certain tendencies in recent American legislation which are likely to operate quite as strongly in the immediate future as they have done in the past. Whether we sympathize with these tendencies or not, there can be no doubt of their existence; and Dr. James has done good service in presenting the facts clearly before the reader. Unfortunately he makes these undoubted facts the basis for some political reasoning which is more than doubtful.

"It is impossible," he says, "to tell exactly what is going to be the outcome of any proposed legislation or proposed policy, owing to the vast and complex relations involved; and it is also impossible ever to find out what can or cannot be done, except by an attempt to do something or other. In many cases the most important thing is to go ahead, whether you know you are right or not, simply because by not going ahead you are sure to be lost. . . . Those who believe that something must be done, but who do not see their way clear as to what should be done, should be willing to join with those who have settled views, and give them a fair chance to prove that they are right or wrong." As applied to the Inter-State Commerce Act this line of argument may have had some justification; as a general principle of political action it is dangerous in the extreme. It is a favorite weapon of radicals and fanatics on almost every subject. "You admit the existence of serious evils," says the labor agitator to the business man, "and you do not offer any plan to relieve them all at once. We do. Stand back and let the Socialistic theory have a fair chance." Fortunately the moderate men in the community see the fallacy of such reasoning. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, but they cannot generally get a majority to support them in so doing.

When a demagogue uses this argument, we laugh at him; when a man like Dr. James uses it in a scientific paper, he makes it a more serious matter. He must see that the principle in his argument is the same as in that of the labor agitator. He would also probably

admit that the most active supporters of positive measures of railroad regulation were those who knew least about the difficulties of the subject. In advising men who see those difficulties to put aside their scruples, he takes a grave responsibility, and one which can only be justified by the most thorough knowledge and the most careful use of the facts in the case. If he knows his ground, he has a right to give such advice; if he does not know his ground, it is unwarrantable to assume the right to direct others in this way.

Now, most statements of fact on this subject are too complicated to be either proved or disproved in the limits of a newspaper article; but there are one or two which can easily be tested, and which we select for examination on that account. "In some points," he says, "we are certainly inferior to foreign railway systems. We have no passenger train between New York and Boston, for example, which can, by any stretch of language, be called a fast train. The famous Chicago Limited sinks to the level of a slow train after it gets beyond Pittsburgh, and most of the express trains between New York and Philadelphia—by all odds for the distance the fastest service in the United States—are by no means 'lightning flyers.'"

If we bring these statements to the test of comparison with railroad time-tables, we find:

(1.) That the passenger train service between New York and Boston is faster than the Berlin-London fast mail train, than the quick Prague-Vienna express, or even than the famous Orient express; that it is faster than any train in Germany, Austria, or Belgium over anything like the same distance; that there are only two train services in France which make better time on routes of the same length, and that one of these charges *six cents a mile*, while the other exacts a minimum aggregate fare of about *twelve dollars*, no matter how short the distance traversed. This is true to-day, when the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is making extensive track improvements, which, while they are in progress, hinder its capacity for making fast time with safety. If Dr. James will turn back to the summer of 1883, before these temporary hindrances came up, he will find that the line from Boston to New York ran a longer distance in a shorter time than the best train then existing between New York and Washington. When competing on equal terms, it ran its 234 miles as fast as any other road in the country except the New York Central—and this exception was more apparent than real.

(2.) We find that the line between Pittsburgh and Chicago makes faster time than any other single-track road in the world; and that the "Orient" express, with all the advantages of double track and double fares, takes fully as long to accomplish the same distance. The Fort Wayne train is slow by comparison with its rival on the Lake Shore, but not otherwise.

(3.) The schedule time on the New Jersey Central between New York and Philadelphia has in some instances run as high as that on any regular trains anywhere in the world, and far higher than anything outside of Eng-

land or America. None of the Continental trains known as "Éclair" or "Blitz-zug" show a speed which even approaches some of the best trains on either route between New York and Philadelphia.

It may be admitted without reserve that the best English trains do a little better than anything which we have accomplished in America. With a cost of over \$200,000 per mile, and a system of construction adapted specially to the wants of fast passenger traffic, it would be a pity if they did not. But Dr. James speaks of foreign railroad systems in general, not those of England only; and if his words were intended to apply simply to England, he gives a totally wrong impression. The following are detailed statements of some of the fastest trains in different countries for runs of between 200 and 300 miles. (It will be noted that the maximum speed attained by each nation varies inversely as the amount of State interference.)

	Distance	Stops.	H. M.	Speed— Miles per hour, inc. stop age
London-Newcastle (G. N.)...	272	2	5.47	47.0
London-Liverpool (L. & N.W.)...	202	2	4.25	45.7
Jersey City-Washington (P. R. R.)...	226	3	5.05	44.5
New York-Syracuse (N. Y. C.)...	200	2	7.02	41.2
New York-Boston (B. & A.)...	234	6	6.00	39.0
*Paris-Angoulême (O. R.)...	276	3	6.30	42.5
*Paris-Mâcon (P. L. M.)...	274	3	6.38	41.1
*Paris-Nancy (Est.)...	219	3	5.46	38.0
Prag-Vienna (Nord. B.)...	251	8	6.51	36.6
Berlin-Löhne (Paris Mail)...	212	7	6.04	35.0

There is only one other set of statements which we have space to examine—those which deal with the relation of railroads and water routes as means of freight transportation.

The question, in its details, is a highly technical one; but the general facts are clearly enough apparent from commercial history, without going into technicalities. A natural water route of the higher grade furnishes a cheaper means of transportation for slow freight than a railroad of the same length. An artificial water route in an advantageous location, like the Erie Canal, can continue to exist in competition with railroads; but it cannot be made to pay interest on its cost—in fact, it cannot be made to pay tolls at all. A water route with fewer advantages, whether it be natural or artificial, cannot compete with railroads on any terms. In other words, the operating expenses of the best water routes are as high as the operating expenses of the railroads. If such a water route has no fixed charges, like the ocean, or if it abandons the attempt to pay them, like the Erie Canal, it can compete; not otherwise. This is a point which is overlooked by the more superficial writers on these subjects. They compare the economy of water routes, not counting interest on cost, with the economy of railroads, counting such interest as a necessary charge. This may be right enough in dealing with past works which cannot be made to pay such interest in any case. But in estimating the policy in the future, interest must be taken into account, unless, indeed, Dr. James, in advocating river improvements, thinks it a good thing to get rid

* Fare six cents a mile.
+ Fare four cents a mile, but no tickets sold for less than 300 miles.
* Orient Express. Fare five cents a mile. Number of tickets limited.

of the surplus in the Treasury, whether we expect any return or not.

Dr. James says that there is "a certain combination of the two in which the canal can transport one portion of the traffic, and the railroad the other, at a much lower rate than the railroad can do the whole of it, and this is the combination which they [the German and French engineers] are seeking. This is a system of combination, not competition, and will probably be the ultimate form of organization." He supports this statement in two ways: (1.) By a general allusion to "German and French engineers and economists," who, it is true, have been speculating on the subject for some time, with every advantage on their side, and with conspicuously small results. (2.) By calling attention to the fact that "the all-water transit between Chicago and New York, instead of being 17 and 20, and even 25 cents, as a few years ago, now rules at about 6 cents; sometimes a fraction above, and occasionally a small fraction below that figure. In summer the all-rail freights per bushel are generally a fraction above those of water, depending upon competition and the demand for export; but in winter the rates average from 12 to 21 cents per bushel.

No comment is needed."

We should think not. Railroad competition has reduced canal rates to one-quarter of their former figures, so that no tolls can possibly be charged; therefore Dr. James infers that the canal is the cheaper method of transportation. Competition produces these low rates; therefore he infers that a system of combination will produce economy in handling. He seems to ask that we should "believe his theory because the facts contradict it."

We have criticised these points somewhat sharply because we believe that they illustrate a danger to which the American Economic Association is seriously exposed. The Association says in its platform: "We regard the State as an agency whose positive assistance is one of the indispensable conditions of human progress." If this is only an historical generalization, it is a harmless platitude which hardly any one would deny. But if it is to be taken as a practical maxim, it is highly dangerous. If it means anything at all, it means, "In doubtful cases the presumption is in favor of State action." When Dr. James says that "in many cases the most important thing is to go ahead whether you know you are right or not," he accepts that meaning, and his high position in the councils of the Association makes it all the more important to call attention to the error, in order that other members, who do not agree with him, may see the false position into which they are drifting.

REFORM IN OUR NATIONAL COURTS.

It is now more than thirty years since the first movement was made in Congress to provide for a reform in the Federal courts. As early as 1854 Mr. Douglas introduced a bill in the Senate creating appellate courts in the different judicial circuits throughout the country. In 1868 another bill for relief and

reform of the national courts passed the Senate, but was then dropped. Some years later a bill for the same purpose was favorably reported by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws, and was passed by the House. The bill for the reform of the United States courts prepared and introduced by the late Judge Davis, which passed the Senate in 1882, is well known, and has been discussed and commended repeatedly. The bill introduced by the present Judge Jackson, in the early part of last year, while he was in the Senate, contains the main features of the Davis bill, with some judicious modifications.

Since the introduction of the bill by Mr. Douglas in 1854, the work of the courts has been greatly increased by acts of Congress. The Inter-State Commerce Law passed last year will without doubt provide considerable new business for these tribunals before very long. Besides this, the amount of litigation has been enormously increased by the natural growth of population and business of the country. Under these circumstances it must be considered a wonder by any intelligent person, either layman or lawyer, who gives the subject sufficient consideration, that the Federal courts are still able to perform their work with any show of promptness, or with any degree of justice to the litigants before them.

The fact is, that, owing to the failure of reform by Congressional action, in the mere matter of delay in obtaining final judicial determination on important questions, great injustice is done constantly. Decisions by the Supreme Court often come like post-mortem examinations, after the litigant is past relief. As was said by one of the justices of our Supreme Court, in speaking on this subject, "Tardy justice is often the grossest injustice." This is so in civil cases, but in prosecutions for crime before the United States courts, as the law now stands, the matter is still worse. The state of the law on this point was well described by Mr. Justice Miller last year when he said: "As the law stands, there is no right to a writ of error or appeal in any criminal case tried in the inferior courts of the United States. So that a man charged with a capital offence may be tried in one of those courts by a judge of no higher grade than that of the District Court of the United States, condemned and executed, without the right to a single review of that judgment. This is an anomaly in the modern jurisprudence of this country. There is probably not a State in the Union which does not provide in every criminal case which amounts to a felony, for a review of the judgment of the court of original jurisdiction." Viewed in the light of the general ideas of the right of appeal, this is a startling statement. Every litigant in the United States courts who has more than \$5,000 at stake in his suit may have the judgment of the Supreme Court on his case; but if he is prosecuted on the criminal side of the court, and his life or liberty is at stake, there is no appeal. Some explanation why this state of the law has lasted so long may be found in the fact that the original criminal jurisdic-

tion of the United States courts, is limited, and yet it is sufficiently large to call for immediate reformation of some kind. Instances are on record where the denial of justice to persons convicted and sentenced in these courts has been so great that, very soon after conviction, they have been pardoned and released by the President on the advice of the Attorney-General.

In civil cases the equity jurisdiction of the judges of the circuit courts is very extended. The discretionary power to enforce the will of a single judge by granting or refusing temporary injunctions is almost absolute. There is no relief from such a temporary injunction by any ready or rapid appeal to be heard by more than one judge; it lasts in most cases for years, till the end of a long litigation, so that in practice many litigants in civil cases are almost as completely barred of the benefits of an appeal as those who are prosecuted for alleged crimes in these courts. Under the present system the United States courts are essentially one-man courts. Nearly all the bills that have been introduced into Congress on the subject have contained provisions for an intermediate appellate court in each circuit, consisting of from three to five judges.

These facts alone should have secured from Congress long ago prompt consideration and passage of some one of the many bills that have been before it. But besides the inherent defects in the system of Federal judiciary as applied to the present state of the country, the failure of these courts, and particularly of the Supreme Court, to keep up with their work and dispose of the number of new cases that are coming up from year to year, has created considerable uneasiness in the minds of the judges themselves. Last winter several of the judges wrote and published long and able articles showing that the calendar of the Supreme Court was getting larger every year, although the court had made the most strenuous efforts to reduce it. The calendar has over a thousand cases on it, and every year a greater number of cases are added to it than the number the court can dispose of, so that it is growing larger at the rate of from 50 to 100 cases a year. This is not from any fault of the judges. The Supreme Court sits in Washington from early in October until late in May, and holds court in the different circuits throughout the country during the summer. Under the Constitution there can be but one Supreme Court, to which all appeals must go, and it is becoming a very serious question how this court will be able to do its increasing work and not have its decisions so far behind the age that they are practically valueless. The articles of two of the justices of the Supreme Court last winter were evidently written to influence action by Congress at its last session, but they came too late and nothing was done. If an effort be made again this fall, perhaps a reform of which there is crying need, and which has been before the National Legislature for more than thirty years, may at last be brought about.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE approach of Mr. Chamberlain to our shores, and the renewed volubility of the Canadian press, admonish us that we are entering upon a matter of serious business with one of the Powers of the Old World to which we are bound by ties of language and lineage which we sustain to no other. The questions to be considered are not new. They run back to the colonial period. They have been the subject of four important treaties between the United States and Great Britain. In the course of time the issues have been slightly changed, but in the main they stand unaltered. They are all embodied in the one question, What are the rights of American fishermen on the shores of Canada? The profits of fishing depend largely upon the use of the neighboring mainland. Our contention is that the rights of fishing vessels are the same as those of merchant vessels, embracing all the trading rights that the commercial regulations of Great Britain accord to the ocean traffic of other countries; corresponding exactly to the privileges that we accord to British vessels trading in or entering our ports. The Canadian contention is that fishing and commerce are different matters altogether, that they have always been so considered by both countries, that they were acknowledged to be different in the Treaty of 1873 (the Washington Treaty), no less than in that of 1818, and that American fishing rights are now to be determined by the latter treaty, and not otherwise. The fishing interest on our side have practically conceded the last point, viz., that their rights rest upon the Treaty of 1818, but they insist that this treaty must be interpreted by the commercial privileges granted by the two countries to each other, not by treaty, but by proclamation in the year 1830. That these privileges were of a mercantile sort only is made tolerably clear by the fact that we never asserted their applicability to fishing-vessels until after we had abrogated the Washington Treaty, and that we never put fishing and trading on the same footing in our own laws until last year.

Thus it is inevitable that the first question to come before the Washington Conference will relate to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818. That that treaty is still in force nobody questions. It is now old enough to have been formally denounced by either party, but, as it has not been, it is as binding as though it were an enactment of yesterday. What are its provisions? It gives us certain shore rights carefully drawn on the map, and excludes any other shore rights except the right to enter bays and harbors "for the purpose of shelter or repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." An explanatory clause was added that "they [the American fishermen] shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them." The spirit of the treaty would seem to be that the laws of humanity should be observed, but that Canada should not be made a base of operations for

American fishing vessels, except on those parts of the coast expressly granted for their use, viz., the north and west shores and the unsettled parts of the south shore of Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador from Mt. Joly northward.

Now, the Canadian Government have put their own interpretation upon this treaty, and have undertaken to decide what are the exigencies that require shelter for fishing vessels, and what are the suitable occasions for the repair of damages. A skipper may come in shore for shelter, when he thinks there is a storm brewing as well as when it is brewed. He may come in to repair his tiller or his sails, although he might be able to repair them outside. His real purpose in coming ashore may be to buy bait or other supplies. It may be within the prescriptions of the treaty or outside of them. Nobody can tell what his real purpose is, unless he is caught in an act prohibited by the treaty as understood by the Canadians. Under a strict interpretation of the treaty he may buy wood, but not coal; he may take on water, but not ice. He may not send home a package by express or mail a letter. He may not hire a seaman, or buy salt or fishing-tackle. He may not dry or cure fish. He may not stay in any harbor beyond the time necessary to repair damages. Against these narrow interpretations of the treaty our fishermen protest, and it is not to be denied that they have grounds for complaint. The first question to be considered by the conferees, therefore, is the interpretation of the existing treaty. We shall make our claims as broad as possible, expecting that the other side will look out equally for their own interests. In the event of a material disagreement as to the meaning of words, arbitration may be necessary. But it is plain that the questions of reciprocity and commercial union or the duties on fish cannot be considered until we know exactly what the law is by which both parties are bound.

FROM LOS ANGELES TO ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, October 17.

TWENTY years ago it was considered doubtful if a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast would pay. To-day tourists have the choice between five railways—the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. From Los Angeles the choice, of course, lies between the two last named; and what induced me to give the preference to the Atlantic and Pacific was not so much the price of grapes on the Southern Pacific trains, and the recent “washouts” and train robberies, nor the necessity of passing through Yuma Desert, the hottest place in America, as the fact that the Atlantic and Pacific passes within twenty-three miles of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River in Arizona. Peach Spring, the station where one has to get off for the Grand Cañon, is only twenty-one hours from Los Angeles, and the intervening country presents many attractive and unique features. First comes the suburb Pasadena, with its large hotel, charmingly situated near the foot of the mountains, the sides of which present a peculiar wavy appearance. In some places they are curiously furrowed and crevassed, as if the very

mountains were trying to split themselves into town lots. The surface is bare in autumn, except for a few trees near the rocky summits; but in spring the lower slopes are covered by millions of fragrant flowers raised by magic from the dust. Other picturesquely situated villages follow, most of which, no doubt, will be flourishing towns ere long. At present they are a curious compound of unfinished buildings, tents, and the adobe houses of the Mexicans.

As the train proceeds in a northeastern direction, towards Barstow, the region of alternating ocean and mountain breezes is gradually left behind, and the arid desert of cactus, sand, and rocks which follows, makes the past scenes recur to the memory like a refreshing mirage. The sun's rays, no longer tempered by the ocean and mountain refrigerators, have it all their own way, and the wind is powerless in their clutches. For, although a strong breeze is blowing, it feels like a blast from a hot furnace, so that one hesitates whether to keep the car-window open or closed, and it is only towards morning that some refreshing sleep is attainable, even with a screen in each window. When I told the porter to wake me in time to get off at Peach Spring, at four o'clock, he laughed scornfully, exclaiming that the train was never on time, and that it would be early enough to get up at six. He was right. The train did not arrive at Peach Spring till 6:30, and half an hour later left me alone—all, all alone—in an Arizona village consisting of five saloons, six dwelling houses, a “stage” office, and an Indian camp in the background. Peach Spring is so called, apparently, because no peach grows within a hundred miles, and because the only spring in the neighborhood is four miles from the depot, whence the water is pumped to the station with an engine fed with coal that is brought there from the station. The man who has this coal contract also undertakes to convey tourists to the Grand Cañon. He is an intelligent man, whose enterprise, without any aid or even encouragement from the railroad company, has built a fair road, twenty-three miles in length (not eighteen, as the railroad circular states), generally along or in a dry river bed, which, after every freshet, calls for extra labor in clearing away the rocks wildly strewn about by the strong current. As there is no possibility of missing this road, I secured a pony of Mr. Farlee, and started alone for the Cañon; and on the whole way I saw no soul except an Indian climbing a tree near the road. Being weaponless, I met any possible scalp-hunting propensities on his part by a cordial “Good morning,” which he as cordially echoed. The Indians of this neighborhood are lazy, and, with few exceptions, refuse to do any work even for good pay. Their filthiness, also, is great, and no wonder, considering that the nearest spring is four miles away and monopolized by the railroad company.

A mile or two beyond this spring is another one where the horse may be watered. During the remaining eighteen miles there is only one spring, and if the traveller misses that, he has to suffer agonies of thirst, unless he has wisely provided himself with a flask of tea or lemonade. The brisk breeze which sometimes blows only aids the physiological desiccating process, and the result is a temporary dipsomania in the frenzy of which one would gladly give a gold coin for a glass of lemonade. Nothing but forbidding cactus and a few similar tough and spiny plants can resist this heat; hence the whole region seems barren, and the few animals one may chance to see—a hawk, butterfly, rabbit, or catamount—but add to the desolation of the scene. But the mountain scenery is unique and grand, and becomes more so the nearer we approach

the Grand Cañon. For the road is a regular *descensus Averno*, taking us deeper and deeper down between the prison walls; and when we reach the end of it we are almost a mile nearer the sea level than we were at Peach Spring. At a spot about a mile from the river Mr. Farlee intends to erect a large hotel. Sandstone, granite, and other fine building material lies about in profusion, and only needs to be hewn and piled up architecturally. At present there is nothing but a very primitive hut, with accommodations for about a dozen persons. The “hotel” is run by one man, whose special duty it also is to keep his end of the road in order, and a lonely life he must lead in this solitary hut, twenty miles from any other human habitation. When there are no guests to take care of, he fills his canteen with water and starts up the valley to roll the stones out of the road. In the evening he wraps himself in his blanket and goes to sleep, with the starry firmament for a roof, regardless of possible disagreeable neighbors, such as centipedes or rattlesnakes. He says he sleeps in the open air two-thirds of the time, and has not been ill for thirty-five years. Yet the heat in this part of the Cañon (which is so deep that stars are visible in the daytime, and at night I saw a million more stars than ever before) must be a terrible strain on his system, as it sometimes rises to 120 in the shade, with not a breath of air.

I shall never forgive this man, or his employer, for having nothing sour in the house except a spoonful of very bad vinegar—no pickles, lemons, or even a grain of lemon sugar—which, by the way, every traveller in hot regions should always carry with him. So I had to content myself on arrival with four cups of tea and six or seven glasses of water. The water is good, although superstitious people might hesitate to drink it, as it comes from a brook—Diamond Creek—which seems to be bewitched. Just in front of the hotel a portion of this creek, about half a mile in length, disappears every day towards noon, although above and below this place it flows on merrily and abundantly. About ten o'clock at night the water suddenly returns to the deserted portion of its bed. Mr. Farlee has repeatedly dug down many feet to find the subterranean brook-bed, but in vain. It almost seems as if the water, after leaving the cool and deep Diamond Cañon, were afraid of being absorbed by the superheated air in the open space in which the hotel is situated, and therefore concealed itself underground.

Possibly there may be a poetic Indian legend accounting in some such manner for the fact that even the broad and rapid Colorado River has in this region dug its way into the bowels of the earth until the mountains which form its bank tower more than a mile above its surface. Yet, after all, there lies more poetry and sublimity in the scientific account of the manner in which the soft water has, by infinitesimal degrees, worn its channel through these hard rocks, and even through the lava, with which Maj. Powell thinks this river-bed has been filled more than once. “What a conflict of water and fire there must have been here! Just imagine a river of molten rock running down into a river of melted snow. What a seething and boiling of the waters; what clouds of steam rolled into the heavens!” But it must be frankly admitted that those who visit the Grand Cañon, with anticipations at fever heat from reading Powell's exciting and poetic description of his adventurous trip down the Colorado, will be somewhat disappointed at first sight of this river. It is about a mile from Farlee's hotel, and is reached by following Diamond Creek, which empties into it. On comparing the mud color of the Colorado with the crystalline purity

of this creek, one realizes to what the latter owes its name. Rapid the Colorado is, and broad, and its walls do rise to the height of a mile,—but they slope and recede towards the background, and in vain does the tourist look for the “granite prison-walls” rising abruptly from the edge of the water, and almost meeting above so as to shut out the daylight, their sides adorned with floating clouds and with the waterfalls and cascades of tributary streams.

Yet in truth it is foolish to look for all these things—to expect that all the wonders of Mr. Powell's long tour should be concentrated in one place for the convenience of tourists. The sad fact is, that the most sublime portions of the cañon are at present inaccessible except to those who are willing to undergo the same dangers and hardships as Maj. Powell. One can readily believe the legends of parched travellers wandering along the brink of this cañon for days, and “perishing with thirst at last, in sight of the River which was roaring its mockery into dying ears.” Powell himself once spent four days trying to get down to the river. To the Grand Cañon, Diamond Creek seems to afford the only entrance. The A. and P. R. R. entertains a project of building an eighty-mile branch road from Flagstaff to the Cañon. Such a road would offer many attractions, as it would pass by some of the ancient cliff dwellings and the snow-capped San Francisco Mountains. It would, however, arrive at the top instead of at the bottom of the Cañon, which would thus lose some of its cathedral grandeur. Possibly the tourists might be let down to the river by means of a miner's shaft, in which case a ride of a few miles down the river on a boat (or “water pony,” as the Indians call it) should be added to the programme. But, after all, this would be at the Marble Cañon only. For the Grand Cañon, Peach Spring will probably remain the stopping station; and for their partial disappointment in the Grand Cañon itself tourists will be amply repaid by a visit to the Diamond Cañon, which is reached by going up Diamond Creek a few miles from Mr. Farlee's hotel. Here they will find what they longed to see—perpendicular, awe-inspiring walls, not, indeed, a mile, but more than half a mile in height (2,700 feet), topped with fanciful pinnacles and domes, and producing a feeling of gloomy sublimity as refreshing to the soul as the coolness of this granite prison is to the body.

Diamond Cañon and the Grand Cañon may be visited on the day of arrival. Leaving the afternoon of the second day for the return to Peach Spring, no visitor should fail to ascend Prospect Point in the morning. It is an hour's hard climb from the hotel, but it repays the toil a hundred fold. From the summit one obtains several picturesque glimpses of the yellow Colorado, afar down, where it seems a mere brook; and of course the surrounding mountains do not appear in their true size and grandeur until one sees them from this elevated point of view. These mountains all have a curious family likeness. Their basis is always formed by a striated, vertical layer, reddish or brown; then follows a story or layer which slopes like a roof, suggesting human architectural efforts, but on a scale of infinite grandeur; and above this are several more distinct strata towering straight into the skies. It is the constant sight of these mountains, on the way from Peach Spring, that partly prevents tourists from being as deeply impressed as they would otherwise be at sight of the Grand Cañon. “They get their bellyful before they reach the river,” as Mr. Farlee forcibly remarked.

After leaving Peach Springs, east-bound tourists may, if they have time, stop over at several

places of interest which will claim a day each—cliff dwellings, Pueblo villages, Santa Fé, San Francisco Mountains, etc. If they lack time, the car-window still affords many pleasant sights which charm, even after the Grand Cañon, including the Cañon Diablo, 223 feet deep, which the train bridges in the midst of a plain. Beyond Albuquerque, the evidence multiplies that water is more abundant, and New Mexico has many picturesque and healthful spots, with wooded hills and green meadows, which only await the arrival of pioneers to be soon converted into populous and flourishing districts. Small pine forests make their appearance, and one readily understands why they are locally known as “parks,” so clear are they of all underbrush and rubbish. In Kansas, bits of local color present themselves in the shape of immense herds of cattle, the three guardian angels of one of which (alias cowboys) race with one another and with the train quite successfully for a short distance. The train is five hours behind time, but at La Junta it is annexed by the express from Denver, which is known as the “Thunderbolt,” presumably because it is only one hour behind time and loses only one more before reaching Kansas City—still in time, however, for the night train to St. Louis.

HENRY T. FINCK.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

HEIDELBERG, October 8.

THE Institute for International Law has lately been holding its annual session on the banks of the Neckar. No less than fourteen reports by ten special committees figured on the programme, and yet the meeting really managed, under the Chairmanship of Prof. von Bulmerincq, to discuss nearly all of them, and to further considerably several important subjects. The right of expelling aliens was deemed too delicate a question for debate, members seeming mostly of opinion that the right of a State to expel aliens cannot be questioned, and that it is beyond the power of jurists to draw the line at the exact point where the duty of self-preservation ceases to justify expulsion, and where humanity and justice forbid it. Few, if any, of the members present would, I suspect, have been ready to admit that the claims of humanity have been sufficiently considered of late by the German and Russian Governments; and all, no doubt, deplore the endeavors of the Parisian Chauvinist press to urge their own Government to similar harsh measures. Commercial rivalry seems to have much to do with this intolerant cry in France, and with the outcry against foreign spies. There being no means at hand to expel French competitors, an attempt is being made to oust German and Italian ones. As to Russia, the measures adopted by her to put a stop to the rapidly progressing Germanization of her Western provinces, are of a piece with the whole policy of “One law, one faith, one tongue,” proclaimed by Emperor Nicholas, and taken up again by Alexander III. What is much more puzzling to account for is Prince Bismarck's expulsion of thirty thousand Poles, Russians, and Austrians. Public opinion was strongly against this measure; most of the expelled were peaceable citizens, whom it cruelly deprived of their means of livelihood. The argument that our Eastern provinces were in danger of becoming entirely Polish and Roman Catholic was too little flattering for Germans to be taken seriously by the public. And thus, in order to account for the mysterious action of the Government, people have been driven to the supposition that it is all due to a fit of anger, which seized the Chancellor of the Empire when he found out that nine or ten aliens had voted

for Herr Rickert at Danzig, and procured a majority for the Progressist against the Government candidate. Even for those disinclined to accept this explanation, it remains a characteristic fact that it has found acceptance, and that the fate of thirty thousand law-abiding people is supposed to be at the mercy of a man dependent on his humor.

Mr. David Dudley Field presented a memoir to the Institute, setting forth that modern civilization requires an amelioration of the laws of war. He begins by quoting Admiral Aube's threat, that in the next naval war cruisers would attack English commerce on every sea, and that every power of attack and destruction would be employed against all littoral towns, fortified or unfortified, to burn, destroy, or pitilessly ransom them. He suggests that, so long as nations cannot agree to establish an Amphictyonic Council, at least something should be done to humanize the customs of war. Well worth considering as Mr. Field's remarks are, Europeans might feel inclined slightly to alter the wording of some of his statements. Thus, when he says that the Government of the United States offered to accept the Declaration of Paris of 1856 against privateering, provided that the capture of private property were declared inadmissible, we should probably prefer the following reading: Owing to the unfortunate refusal of the United States to sign the Declaration of Paris, we are as far removed as ever from the acceptance of the inviolability of private property at sea; the civilized world has still to accomplish the first step, abolition of privateering.

A project submitted by Mr. Leone Levi, in the name of the Peace and the International Arbitration and Peace Societies, proposes the formation of a standing international council of arbitration. M. Rolin-Jacquemyns advised the Institute to continue to keep as far away from Utopian dreams as from icy theory. It should avoid doing harm to a good cause by proposing what no government would think of accepting. Withal, he could not see that there was any danger in considering, from a strictly juridical point of view, whether, and to what degree, and by what means, it might be possible to restrict within certain proportional limits, to be fixed by treaties between the States of the European group, the size of the armies of these States and the amount of their military expenses in time of peace. This question might be divided into three, viz: (1) Whether it is feasible, from the standpoint of international law, for two or more States to pledge themselves mutually by treaty to limit their respective armaments; (2) to what extent European States may enter into such reciprocal engagements, and how far these engagements will be binding upon them; (3) by what means an efficacious guarantee can be provided for such treaties. M. Rolin briefly recapitulated the disastrous consequences entailed upon Europe by the unceasing growth of armaments, of which he has drawn a striking picture in the *Revue du Droit International* (Brussels, 1887, No. 2, p. 130). He tried to show how much more the great States had to lose in case of defeat than they could possibly gain in case of victory. But the friends of humanity cannot hope to bring governments over to their side by insisting on complete disarmament—an evident impossibility; nor will they prevent wars between different peoples by exciting classes against each other, or preaching revolution. And since his colleagues of the Institute were mostly averse to the idea of appealing to the governments on behalf of “conventional disarmament,” he would limit himself to a few observations. He would point out that the

English Government had not hesitated to make a similar proposal* in 1816, which was favorably received both by Austria and Russia, the latter of which expressed the wish that the next Congress should fix the proper size of each standing army for all European nations. The Belgian statesman proceeded to explain how every sovereign State derives from its right to exist full liberty to defend itself against any attack by all the means in its power, and how, for this reason, International Law, as it stands at present, does not admit any limitation of these means of defence by a higher authority. But all States are now threatened by a far more formidable danger than that of a neighbor's attack, viz.: by the exhaustion or disorganization of their vital forces by exaggerated preparations for war. Since Moltke himself admitted the existence of this danger in his famous speech of December 4, 1886, nobody has any longer ventured to deny it. It bears not only a political and economical, but also a social aspect. But, if such a strained situation does exist, is not then the duty incumbent on all European States to come to an understanding concerning the best means of meeting and attenuating the evil? It will never do to exclude a question because it has not hitherto been embodied in any treaty. Nothing is, on the contrary, more characteristic of international law than its constant tendency to enlarge its scope, to draw within its pale subjects deemed not to belong to it. The line between moral and juridical responsibility is a movable one and incessantly retreating. Treaties used to be silent respecting the duties which humanity imposes. Now the laws of war, all tending to enforce humane principles on belligerents, are recognized as *stricti juris*.

I have dwelt thus long on M. Rolin's discourse because the despatch of a British deputation to President Cleveland, proposing that future disputes between England and the United States be regularly settled by arbitration, when diplomacy is incapable of settling them, cannot, if successful, fail to promote the cause of peace all over the world, and to give a new impulse to the friends of peace in Europe. To my mind, the great approaching war with Panslavism must be fought before a reduction of European armaments by mutual consent can be brought before a conference of the Powers. But this will only be done after public opinion has been persuaded to acknowledge it as a rational idea, and after mature discussion has originated a plan which has the appearance of feasibility. When the principal nations of Europe have found their "natural frontiers," and when people have been cured of their rage for militarism by further sad experiences, advocates of conventional disarmament will be listened to. In the meantime it is very well they should ponder over the questions raised by M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, and take up a topic that has hardly been touched since 1816. THEODOR VON BUNSEN.

THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA.

PARIS, October 20, 1887.

DR. AUGUST VON SCHLOSSBERGER, Vice-Director of the State Archives of Würtemberg, has published at Stuttgart two volumes of letters between Queen Catharine and King Jerome Napoleon, the brother of Napoleon I. This fine publication does honor to the editor and to the German printer. Napoleon I. said of Queen Catharine at St. Helena: "Par sa belle conduite en 1815, cette princesse est inscrite de ses propres mains dans l'histoire." Her correspondence justifies the judgment of Napoleon,

and shows a very different person from the Empress Marie-Louise.

Princess Catharine was born on February 21, 1783, in St. Petersburg. She was the second child of the Duke of Würtemberg, who became afterwards King of Würtemberg, and of Augusta, a princess of Brunswick. She was educated chiefly by her grandmother, the Duchess Sophia Dorothea of Würtemberg, of whom she wrote in her diary when she lost her: "It is to her that I owe the few virtues I possess." She had never known her mother; her father had married a second time, and her stepmother, Princess Charlotte Matilda of Great Britain, seems to have taken but little interest in her. She lived chiefly with one of her aunts till in 1807 she became affianced to Prince Jerome, to whom his brother, Napoleon, had given the crown of Westphalia, a new kingdom established after the Treaty of Tilsit. They made their entry together into Cassel, which was their capital, on the 1st of January, 1808.

The first part of the correspondence extends from 1801, at which time the Princess was eighteen years old, to the time of her marriage. In 1804, she allowed her friends to call her "l'abbesse," and she wrote: "As I never shall have a husband, an abbey is an honest retreat for an old lady." She became in fact, in 1805, Abbess of Oberstenfeld. Napoleon chose the young abbess for his brother, Jerome. There are several letters of his on the subject written to his "brother," the Elector Frederick, afterwards King Frederick.

Princess Catharine's letters to her father show that she was not much afraid of marrying Prince Jerome, who was young, handsome, of gentle manners. "There can be no question," she writes, "of a sacrifice made for you or for my country. What duty commands may be compatible with sentiment." It was a singular time, and courtship was conducted as rapidly as a campaign. Napoleon wrote to the King of Würtemberg: "It is enough to say that Prince Jerome, with a corps of 30,000 men, among them 10,000 men of your Majesty's troops, is about to enter Silesia." The King of Würtemberg gave Prince Jerome the Würtemberg order of military merit. When the campaign was ended, Marshal Bessières was sent by Napoleon to Stuttgart, and formally asked for the hand of the young Princess. The marriage was made by proxy. The Princess left Stuttgart for Paris, travelling by way of Nancy, Châlons, and Meaux. "At Phalsbourg, where we breakfasted day before yesterday, and which is a little fort, I found that the garrison was entirely made up of Hessians, who seemed charmed to see me. I cannot tell you what a sensation I felt in hearing them speak German. It seemed to me that I was again in my own country, but this illusion lasted, unfortunately, but a moment" (August 19, 1807). One can sympathize with the feelings of the young Princess, but it must not be supposed that those feelings were exactly hostile to France. The Würtembergers had joined in the last campaign of Napoleon, and the great national reaction against Napoleon had not yet begun. Prince Salm, who accompanied her on her journey, was an aide-de-camp of Jerome. "He seems very much attached to the Prince, and speaks of him with enthusiasm."

Princess Catharine met Prince Jerome at Le Raincy, a place which belonged to Junot, the Commander of Paris (it was one of the Orleans estates). She was received at the Tuileries by Napoleon, and presented to all the members of her new family. At dinner Napoleon forced her to drink wine, "to give me courage, as he said. It is true that I needed it, though I felt less embarrassed with the Emperor than with the

Prince" (August 23, 1807). The mother of the Emperor, Mme. Letitia Bonaparte, made a favorable impression on her. She calls her "an estimable woman, of much merit." Jerome Bonaparte was shy, and the young Princess timid, and the first private interviews between them were somewhat painful; but the impressions made were satisfactory on both sides. There was a civil marriage first, which the Princess says was very imposing, and afterwards a religious ceremony. "The Prince," she writes two days after it, "is really a charming man, full of amiability, of *esprit*, of kindness. He already begins to spoil me." She describes in her letters to her father her new life at the Tuileries, at St.-Cloud, at Rambouillet, and there is much interest in her descriptions, as Napoleon is the centre of them. The King, her husband, had surpassed her dreams. "I ask myself if it is a dream or a reality, for my happiness is so great that I can hardly understand it. How happy shall I be to present to you the King who makes the happiness of my life" (October, 1807).

King and Queen left for their kingdom towards the end of 1807. We have the list of persons appointed for the journey to Stuttgart. The King has a grand marshal of the palace, a *grand écuyer*, a grand master of the household, a chamberlain, a marshal of the court, a secretary, all Frenchmen; the Queen has three ladies and two chamberlains, etc. Before leaving they remain a little while at Fontainebleau with the Emperor. The Queen sends some political news to her father, but adds: "I cannot give you this news as authentic, for at the court one never speaks of politics. The subject is totally banished. The Emperor never speaks of it, and does not suffer anybody to seem to know the smallest particulars." The Queen had to ask the Emperor for a private audience, in order to communicate to him a letter received from her father, a letter in which he wished to have the Emperor's opinion and approval of a marriage intended for his son. "I must confess," she writes to her father, "that I did not enter the cabinet of the greatest of men and the most illustrious of monarchs, without trembling to think that in a moment I should find myself alone with him."

She gives the whole account of the conversation, and it must be confessed that there was something alarming in the tone of the Emperor; he spoke like a Cæsar who saw all the sovereigns of the world at his feet, and who found it perfectly natural that his will should be first consulted in everything. Much has been written lately on the subject of Napoleon; we have had the scorching analysis of Taine, the defence of Prince Napoleon. It cannot be denied that the man was most extraordinary; it seems incredible that anybody should assume so naturally the tone of supreme authority. As soon as he entered on the consular functions, he assumed in his letters and despatches the tone of a man familiar with the greatest affairs of the world. I happened to read some time ago the first despatches which he wrote to the French Ambassador; they are marked by a superiority, an authority, which seems almost incredible in so young a man, who had never seen anything but the army. It seemed as if he had nothing to learn, and knew everything.

There are very characteristic remarks in the correspondence of Queen Catharine, such as this: "The King [she always calls her husband the King], knowing the levity of the French, begs you to give none of your orders to any of his gentlemen who asks them without his permission" (November, 1807). The King and Queen of Westphalia were at Strasbourg at the end of November, 1807; they visited the

* Compare "Traité conclus par la Russie," etc., by Prof. Martens. St. Petersburg, 1878. iv. l. p. 87.

King of Würtemberg at Stuttgart, and made their entry into Cassel. "The King has been perfectly well received in his new States, and it seems that their sentiments are not affected, but sincere. The people seem cheerful, happy; but the country is not as fine as my dear Würtemberg." Gen. Reubell was appointed Governor of the capital. The house at Weissenstein, a country residence of the Court, was named Napoleonshöhe. As for the château of Cassel, "it is really all you can imagine most horrible; it looks like an old donjon. . . . One sees in everything the sordid avarice of the ex-Elector. With much difficulty I found in it a bad table of pine wood. In all the city of Cassel, I could not find a writing-desk. Everything must be sent from Frankfort or Paris, and you cannot find even a bit of ribbon; they tell you that the ex-Elector could not bear it, and suffered no luxury at his court. This simplicity is worthy of the age of gold, but unfortunately we live in an age of iron." The life at Cassel was very monotonous; at one time the throne of Spain was offered to Jerome. "The affairs of Spain are a great example of the terrible results of family dissensions, and they have nearly affected my happiness and my love of repose. The throne has been offered to the King, and, if he had accepted it, I should have found myself in the terrible perplexity of choosing between my husband and my religion; fortunately there is no longer any question of this project" (May 28, 1808).

The Queen went to Liebenzell, to take the waters during the summer of 1808, and returned to Cassel in September. All the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine were invited to Erfurt, where Napoleon was to arrive at the same time with the Emperor Alexander of Russia. The Queen of Westphalia was invited by Napoleon himself to go to Erfurt, but the correspondence gives no details on the Conference, as the Queen's father was himself at Erfurt, and he was her chief correspondent. A new war broke out in 1809. The following letter from Napoleon to King Frederick of Würtemberg shows well what the state of Germany was at that time: "I have destined the corps d'armée of your Majesty to form a reserve. I have appointed Gen. Vandamme to be its commander. He will be the only Frenchman, and will receive his orders directly from the Major-General. . . . The troops of your Majesty could not render the services which they are called upon to render, if they were not under the orders of a French general," etc. (March 17, 1809). The King protested against the choice of Vandamme, and spoke of the harshness with which this general had treated his troops in Silesia, but added: "All my officers, the Feldzeugmeister first of all, are ready to serve under any other general whom your Majesty may choose." Napoleon insisted, and Vandamme took the command. War was declared in April, and King Jerome made his headquarters near Bamberg. An insurrection took place in Westphalia, and the Queen found herself obliged to take refuge in Frankfort and in Strasbourg; the Prussians, under Schill, had entered her kingdom. But the troubles of Westphalia soon came to an end, as Napoleon had again been victorious. The Würtembergers had fought in his armies. Queen Catharine was proud of their successes. "I partake of the satisfaction which you must feel," she writes to her father, "on the subject of the affair in which our brave Würtembergers so gloriously distinguished themselves" (May 24, 1809).

Queen Catharine was still in Strasbourg in June; she then left for Spa, where she took the waters. Her husband was with an army in the north of Germany, and she was in great alarm

about him. "Our fate," said she, "depends upon the Emperor." Napoleon was victorious, and she was at liberty to return to Cassel. Peace was signed at Schönbrunn on October 14 between the two Emperors of France and Austria. The King and Queen of Westphalia were afterwards invited to go to Paris. "I have never seen the Emperor more gay or in better health than he is now" (November 24, 1809). The rapidity of Napoleon's movements was incredible; we leave him at Schönbrunn, we find him again, soon afterwards, in the Tuileries. He exacted the same rapidity of movement of the Princes and Princesses of his family.

Correspondence.

"AS EVERY SCHOOLBOY KNOWS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Not being a subscriber to the *Forum*, I have only this week been reading Gov. Foraker's article on "The Return of the Republican Party," in the August number of that magazine. The copy in my hands belongs to the library of Miami University, and I note that one of our young men has been indulging the reprehensible habit of scribbling on the margin of the library's periodicals. Says Gov. Foraker: "Practically everything he [the American farmer] produces, brings him a price from 50 to 200 per cent. higher than he ever dreamed of in free-trade times, while substantially every domestic article he buys is from 50 to 200 per cent. cheaper, and at the same time better in quality." To this the marginal scholiast observes, meditatively: "One hundred per cent. is all. Then a man is paid money to induce him to buy. Mr. F., this is stuff." The souls of our college youth are growing painfully dry and mathematical.

The Governor, somehow, meets with a singular lack of feeling among babes and innocents. What county in Virginia was it where the naïveté of a thoughtless countryman interrupted his thrilling presentation of figures on pauper wages in Spain with the embarrassing query: "Hasn't Spain got a protective tariff, Governor?"

Yours, ALFRED EMERSON.

OXFORD, O., October 22, 1887.

THE EFFORT TO REVIVE OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Another convention has been held by the American Shipping and Industrial League—this time at Boston—with the object of enabling "the United States, at no distant day, to reclaim her former ascendancy upon the seas." It is to be noted that the tone of these conventions is always one of regret, of comparisons of our present small tonnage with that of other countries and of our own in the past, and always in the belief that, the facts being as they are, the spectacle is "melancholy" and "humiliating." "If," said the President of the Convention at Boston, "under conditions such as I have mentioned, showing our fallen commercial and naval state, the time has not arrived for such action as that contemplated by the present Convention and other kindred organizations, to what public exigency should the mercantile communities of the United States respond?"

The time has certainly come to say that the sweeping of the American flag from the ocean is a thing upon which we may in truth congratulate ourselves, for it has come about, not through sloth or lack of ingenuity on our part, but by the greater remuneration of other employments. Our spirit is not dead, but our adventures on

land simply make a larger return than those upon the sea. Is this a thing to mourn over? We may, if we please, imagine a business man running his own errands, but he will prove to be a small business man. Let him once have a large and lucrative business, and he will occupy his time with what is most profitable to him, and leave the rest to subordinates. Would he grudge these others their work? Would he himself feel dishonored that he did not do it all himself, being better employed? Yet it is an exactly similar fact that our shipping conventions bewail. "Lo," they say, "we are not running our own errands! The British are running them for us! What a dishonor! What a loss of prestige!" Are, we, then, idle? No, we are simply doing something better.

Once, on a sterile soil, with the ocean in front and a wilderness behind, the Americans took to the sea; now they are turning to the West, where there is greater remuneration for toil. On the sea all nations meet on an equal footing, but we alone have a more fruitful West. The shipping conventions would force us arbitrarily to deny ourselves this superiority; they would have us meet other nations on a common footing; because others can do a thing, they would have us do it too, rather than what we can do better. They cry that there is no outlet for our products. "In our present commercial paralysis there can be no efficient intercourse with foreign nations, no direct opportunity for international exchange, no American mail service—no outlet, in a word, for the superabundant products of our industrial activity"—and this in the face of the volume of our exports and imports, and of the fact that within three years so many ships were trying to serve us that they were taking our products to Europe without charge. The American capitalist of himself chooses not to compete with people satisfied with the returns to industry on the European basis; and shipping conventions can force them into it only by bounties and subsidies—that is, by giving them what others, their countrymen, have earned. Our shipping should not be unnecessarily hampered, for it should have a fair chance if, at any time, other industries become no more profitable than it is. But it is not an infant industry, which, with support now, will presently support itself. It is falling of its own weakness, and figures showing its decrepitude only show how many people have gone through the trying stage of leaving it for something else.

JOHN F. MOORS.

171 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Notes.

JAMES POTT & Co. publish directly 'The Holy Land and the Bible,' by Cunningham Geikie, D.D., in two volumes; 'Bible Topography,' by Canon Rawlinson; 'The Sceptic's Creed,' by the Rev. N. Lorraine; a new series of Canon Liddon's Sermons, four volumes in one; 'How We Got Our Bible,' by J. Patterson Smyth; 'Fragmentary Records of Jesus of Nazareth,' by the Rev. F. R. Wynne; and 'Unfinished Worlds,' a popular study in astronomy, by S. H. Parkes.

D. Appleton & Co. announce 'Weather: a Popular Exposition of the Nature of Weather Changes from Day to Day,' by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; 'Evolution in its Relation to Religious Thought,' by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; 'Animal Magnetism,' from the French of Alfred Binet and Charles Féré; 'The Geological History of Plants,' by Sir J. William Dawson; 'The Education of Man,' by Frederick Froebel; 'International Law,' with materials for a code, by Prof. Leone Levi; 'Origins of the English People and the English Language,' by Jean

Römer, LL.D.; 'Good Form in England,' by L. J. Ransom; 'The Divine Man,' by the Rev. George Boardman; 'The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier,' by George S. Boutwell; 'A Guide to Southern California,' by Dr. Walter Lindley and Dr. J. P. Widney; and an 'Atlas of the United States,' with county maps. In preparation is a 'History of the American Fossil Mammals,' by Henry F. Osborn, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and William B. Scott, Professor of Geology and Paleontology, at Princeton.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press a volume of popular essays by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, entitled 'Doctor and Patient.' The work is largely made up of what might be called Essays of Advice to Women.

The November number (No. 30) of the Riverside Literature Series (published monthly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) will contain Mr. James Russell Lowell's famous "Vision of Sir Launfal," "The Harvard Commemoration Ode," something from the "Biglow Papers," tributes to Bryant, Wendell Phillips, and William Lloyd Garrison, "An Indian Summer Revery," and other poems.

'Life and Love,' poems by Robert Burns Wilson, is in the press of Cassell & Co.

Frederick W. Wilson & Bro., Glasgow, will publish 'Smith: a Tragedy,' by John Davidson, author of 'Bruce: a Drama.' The *motif* is rebellion against the society of to-day; and "that daring," say the publishers, "which takes Smith as the name for a tragic hero, characterizes the whole drama."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll furnishes a preface to the narrative of a Chicago working-girl's life, 'For Her Daily Bread,' to be issued by Rand, McNally & Co.

Cupples & Hurd, Boston, publish this month 'Gritli's Children,' by Mme. Spyri, translated by Mrs. Louise Brooks; and 'Our Party of Four,' a novel by Mrs. H. B. Goodwin.

Mr. Ad. F. Bandelier has just finished at Santa Fé, N. M., a 'History of the Colonization and Missions of Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico, and Arizona, up to the Year 1700.' The work has been composed in French, and will be presented to Pope Leo XIII. by the Archbishop at Santa Fé.

If the intelligibility of the home-rule question is not exactly on a par with that of the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, it is still probable that few Americans are prepared to stand a searching examination on either. A pamphlet, therefore, addressed to the British elector is calculated to assist students on this side of the water, and its price—one shilling—puts it within the reach of all. The 'Handbook of Home Rule' (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) has been edited by Mr. James Bryce, M.P., who himself furnishes two articles, of which we particularly commend that entitled "How We Became Home-Rulers." Lord Thring has also two articles, on "Home Rule and Imperial Unity" and on "The Irish Government Bill and the Irish Land Bill." Mr. E. L. Godkin's article on "American Home Rule" is reprinted from the *Nineteenth Century*, and is supplemented by his hitherto unpublished rejoinder to Prof. A. V. Dicey's criticism of it in his 'Case against Home Rule.' Canon MacColl states "The 'Unionist' Position," and Mr. R. Barry O'Brien reviews "The 'Unionist' Case for Home Rule." Mr. John Morley, with "Some Arguments Considered," and Mr. Gladstone, with "Lessons of Irish History in the Eighteenth Century," close this well-rounded pamphlet, to which Earl Spencer furnishes a brief preface.

Baedeker's 'Great Britain' (London: Dulau & Co.; New York: Westermann), a Guide to England, Wales, and Scotland, is a well-

digested hand-book for travellers who wish to make a rapid tour and see what is of most interest everywhere in the countries named. The routes are well given for this purpose, but for more thorough work in the rural portions one must have recourse to Baedeker's guides to the separate counties. The maps in the Baedeker might be more abundant, some of the more important regions, so far as picturesque interest goes, having none. The cities, however, are fairly well represented in plans. The work has been edited by Mr. J. F. Muirhead. Considerations of bulk compelled the omission of Ireland and the northern portion of Scotland; but these, it is intimated, will be provided for in a separate volume.

One is not surprised to read "seventh edition" on the title-page of the latest issue of 'Rollo's Journey to Cambridge' (Boston: Cupples & Hurd). This delightful travesty, the work of several hands, capitally illustrated by Mr. F. G. Attwood, loses nothing by time. No other single product of American undergraduate cleverness approaches it.

No man was competent to write the life of the late Wendell Phillips in the same year that the great orator died. Mr. George Lowell Austin not only essayed the task, but coupled with it a history of "the times." It was pure cramming in either case, and the result was a wretched literary performance, neither history nor biography, ill-informed, abounding in errors, defective in grasp, arrangement, proportion, and critical appreciation. Lee & Shepard have just brought out a fresh edition, for which, as in the case of the same writer's Longfellow, there is less excuse now than in 1884, the basis for a genuine life having meantime been thoroughly laid. A fine steel portrait of Phillips in his later years is the only redeeming feature of the volume.

We have received three sheets of the map of Massachusetts now being published in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey, on a scale of one mile to the inch, uniform with that adopted for the map of New Jersey. The work is in charge of Mr. Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer, and of three Massachusetts Commissioners, with Gen. F. A. Walker at their head. The execution is very clear, in three colors, with contour lines of which the altitudes are set down, and with roads. The "Greylock Sheet" is well named, as this mountain mass occupies nearly a third of the area mapped, and the "Northampton Sheet" might fittingly have been named after Mt. Holyoke, and the "Worcester Sheet" after Mt. Wachusett. These several tracts embrace on the whole the greatest scenic glories of Massachusetts, and some of the most interesting geologic features. The glacial character of Worcester County, with its crumpled surface and ponds innumerable, speaks to the eye.

The first annual report of the Commission of Colleges in New England on Admissions Examinations is now published, and may be had of Prof. W. C. Poland of Brown University, Providence. It presents little in the way of accomplishment beyond the clarifying of the Commission's functions and the establishment of friendly relations with the other educational bodies between which it mediates. Its constitution and by-laws, and its doings, fill a thin pamphlet of sixteen pages. We need hardly remark that this movement deserves to be watched by all heads of colleges and preparatory schools throughout the country.

We might have added to our mention, last week, of the fifth volume of the Nova Scotian Historical Society's Collections, the second important paper, a "Journal" kept by William A. Gordon, grandfather of Chinese Gordon, during the siege of Louisbourg in 1758. It is a

singularly colorless narrative, but gives in many instances minute accounts of the day's events, together with lists of ships, regiments, ordnance, etc., both of the French and English. In these, as well as in some other unimportant details, this journal differs slightly from the authorities followed by Mr. Parkman in his 'Montcalm and Wolfe.' There are one or two instances in which the dryness of Gordon's catalogue of events is slightly relieved, as when he records that "Gen. Wolfe was in this Skirmish and as usual in the most Danger." Telling of a certain sortie of the French, he adds that they were "the most of them much in Liquor." It is noteworthy that the last entry of the journal is a "Return of Men who went as Volunteers to erect the two last Batteries against Louisbourg with me"—evidently a dangerous duty, for which he was anxious that the soldiers, forty-nine in number, should receive due credit. In his account of the erection of these batteries, however, he makes no mention of the fact that he was in command of the force, nor does he make any reference whatever, if we are not mistaken, to himself or his services. He was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in 1759, and participated in the capture of Moro Castle in 1762. The genuineness of the Journal is certified to by his son, the late Lieut.-Gen. H. W. Gordon.

The *Berkeleyan*, the literary organ of the University of California, reprints in its October issue Mr. J. C. Rowell's List of American Sonnets, correcting Mr. Lowell's confused name, and also admonishing us that it was in the *Berkeleyan*, and not elsewhere, that this list and the accompanying essay were first published.

In *Modern Language Notes* for November, Dr. R. Mahrenholtz of Dresden reviews Edmond Scherer's recent Life of Melchior Grimm. Incidentally, he defends Rousseau's credibility in his account of Grimm against Scherer's imputations, and it is pretty to see Frenchman and German thus taking sides opposed to the bias of their respective nationalities. Dr. Mahrenholtz anticipates much from Prof. Jansen's forthcoming Life of Rousseau.

The "process" engraving of a fine death-mask of Pascal, which is still preserved, is the most valuable feature of *L'Art* for October 1 (Macmillan). It is accompanied by a hitherto unpublished letter from an eye-witness of his death, describing his last hours. A chapter from the forthcoming work of Henri Delaborde on the Raphaelite engraver, Marcantonio Raimondi, with illustrations; and a paper on Ter Borch (Terburg), by Émile Michel, also lend interest to this number.

Of the three plates which accompany the *Portfolio* for October (Macmillan), Mr. Pearce's etching of the interior of Lincoln's Inn Hall falls far short of a good photograph. G. Reid's "Dornoch" is a pleasing expanse of moor, of which the photograph, in the absence of color, almost suggests a sea rather than dry land. But the gem of the number is the Norfolk landscape "Langmere," by Lance Speed—a charming type of local English scenery. Mr. William Armstrong continues his discussion of Scottish painters, taking up Leitch, Bough, Manson, and Chalmers.

We read in *Le Livre* for October of the finding, by M. Henri Bouchot, in the binding of a book of prayers in the National Library, of two portraits of Charles VIII. and Anne of Brittany. They are the only ones from the life known to exist, and are painted on a mahogany panel. M. Bouchot was also the discoverer of a portrait of Henri IV. at twenty years of age.

We have received from Mr. Christern the 'Nouveau Dictionnaire classique illustré' (Paris: Armand Colin), by M. A. Gazier, who does

well everything that he undertakes to do. It is an elementary work prepared for use in the French schools; but, from its completeness and the variety of information it contains, it is an excellent book of reference for all students of French. There are over six hundred illustrations, of which seventy are *figures d'ensemble*—that is, not pictures of isolated objects, but larger illustrations, in which the names of various parts are clearly indicated. Thus a *château* is given, with the names of all the separate parts clearly marked upon it, from the *girouette*, the *crête*, the *chaîtière*, and the *créneau*, down to the *cloître* and the *pont-levis*. The nineteen maps intercalated in the text form of themselves a good little atlas. It is not a mere dictionary of words alone. It contains much historical, geographical, literary, and other information—as much as an ordinary reader of French would need to clear up the usual difficulties that present themselves. For those who wish to learn French according to the new methods, that is, with as little interposition of English as possible, it would be an invaluable aid.

Signor A. De Gubernatis is about to recast his 'Biographical Dictionary,' under the title of an 'International Dictionary of Living Writers' (*Dizionario Internazionale degli Scrittori Viventi*). He desires that any information pertinent to this work may be sent him at Florence, Villino Vidyà, Viale Principe Eugenio.

We learn that Prof. Willard Fiske's bibliography of Petrarch's 'De Remedii' is now completed, even to the index, but its appearance may be delayed for mechanical reasons.

A collection of the letters and writings of Emin Pasha is about to be published by Brockhaus of Leipzig. Dr. Schweinfurth and Prof. Ratzel are the editors.

Last month was begun the publication of a *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, edited by C. G. Büttner, inspector of the East African Mission in Berlin. It will appear quarterly (Berlin: Asher & Co.; New York: Christern). The first number contains, among others, an article on "Negro Folk-Lore of the Gold Coast," compared with that of other African tribes, by J. G. Christaller.

—At the recent meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, Prof. F. B. Dexter presented an important paper on "The Estimates of Population in the New England Colonies." The sources of information are so scattered, and at first sight so contradictory, that historians have been afraid to take the subject up systematically. In most of the colonies official enumerations of population were neither frequent nor accurate; but we are able to supplement them by lists of voters, taxpayers, or numbers liable to military duty. Above all, our knowledge of the principles governing the growth of population enables us to compare the different estimates, and reject those which are distinctly unreliable. The value of the material varies greatly in the different colonies, Rhode Island being decidedly the best in this respect, and North Carolina probably the worst. But, taking good and bad together, we have enough independent pieces of evidence and methods of procedure to make our general result quite trustworthy—more so, perhaps, than any of the individual estimates would be if taken singly. The general conclusions are that in 1640 the British colonies contained an aggregate population of a little over 25,000 whites—60 per cent. in New England, most of the remainder in Virginia. In 1660 the total had increased to 80,000—half of them in Maryland and Virginia. In 1689 the number was probably a little over 200,000; it reached half a million in 1721, a million

in 1743, and two millions in 1767. This period was marked by rapid growth of the Middle Colonies. Although the increase just before the Revolution was rapid, the population at the outbreak of the war cannot have been much more than two and a half million. These figures are on the whole somewhat lower than Bancroft's; for the later dates there is a tolerably constant difference of four or five per cent. The Revolutionary War caused a sudden check to the growth of population; in Rhode Island and Georgia there was an absolute diminution. In spite of the estimate of C. B. Elliott in 'Walker's Statistical Atlas' (1874), giving more than three million in 1780, it does not seem probable that this number was reached until two or three years after the close of the war. But at the time of the census of 1790 the population of the States had reached 3,900,000; and the Territorial settlers would bring the number above four million.

—'China in America: a Study in Social Life of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States' is the title of an agreeably written essay read by Mr. Stewart Culin of Philadelphia before the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Section of Anthropology), at their recent meeting in New York. An uncolored map of that portion of the Province of Kwang Tung from which all the Chinese laborers come is prefixed to the pamphlet now printed. The tract is little more than 100 miles square, from which come those "Mongolian hordes" which exist in some imaginations, and all are enrolled in the Six Companies in San Francisco. The ties of kindred preserved with so much care in China are recognized here, and those from the same section keep much to themselves, having separate shops, and, when their numbers warrant, assembly rooms. Thirty or forty of the village clans are represented in the Eastern American cities, that of *Li* outnumbering any other; and the age-enduring feuds of the old country have a second probation in this place of existence. The immigrants are mostly young men who have left home before the usual time of marriage, though a few are husbands and fathers. The discovery of gold in California first set in motion the trans-Pacific emigration, which later on was swelled in volume after the suppression of the Triad insurrection. The Triad was a secret society having in view the overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty in Peking, and, during the Tai Ping rebellion, attempted a revolt, which was crushed with much bloodshed. Many thousands of the rebels then fled across sea, and this was the golden age of the Pacific Mail Company's steerage traffic. After the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, the laborers out of employment went into the mining camps, and, in the absence of women, became laundrymen, soon obtaining a monopoly of the business. When fifty Chinamen were imported to Belleville, N. J., the wide-awake immigrants discovered the large cities near by, and, the news spreading to California and China, the Eastern States were soon colonized with sporadic Orientals. About \$100 is the average amount of capital needed to start the laundry business, the owners clearing each from \$25 to \$70 per month, the hired men receiving about \$7 a week with board and bunks. The work is from cock-crow until near midnight, the meals two a day, and the ordinary holidays Sunday and part of Monday. The life of the colony revolves around the shop, where often is a restaurant, with post-office, dispensary, opium den, barber-shop, and tribunal of arbitration. A great many most interesting data have been gathered by Mr. Culin, and the study of his

pamphlet cannot fail to profit all who wish to know more of the capable and extraordinary people from the oldest of nations.

—In No. 129, 130 of the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, Dr. W. Heyd announces the discovery of two commercial routes from India to the West not hitherto described. Tana (at the mouth of the Don) and Trebizond were two of the most important stations in the India trade in the Middle Ages. Over the routes through Tana passed a large part of the spices, —e. g., pepper, ginger, nutmeg, cloves—for the West. The price of spices is said to have doubled in Italy, when the Italians were for a time shut out of Tana in 1343. The chief overland routes to Tana from India were through Cabul to Urgenj (Khiva) by the Oxus, then by land to Tana via Astrakhan. It was this route in the main that the elder Polos took in 1260 on their way eastward. The other route led through Persia to Asterabad, then by water to Astrakhan, etc. Merchants from China generally pursued the first-mentioned route. But these routes in the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries grew unsafe, and Western traders came to limit their expeditions to the ports at the end of the caravan roads. As they ceased to penetrate the interior, they also ceased to give any information about the routes. The Tana-Peking route became no longer traversable, yet Tana continued to be prosperous until the attack of Timur (1395), and even later. Trebizond also continued to be well supplied with Eastern products, though the condition of Persia (the old Trebizond route passed through Tabriz) had become critical and even dangerous. The explanation of this uninterrupted traffic has been sought in vain, for we have no contemporary information for the long period between Pegolotti (1340) and the fall of the empire of Trebizond (1461).

—It is this gap in the history of the Eastern trade and the records of historical geography that Dr. Heyd believes he has now filled. In the inexhaustible diaries of Marino Sanuto, he has lighted upon three letters from Donato da Lezze, a Venetian envoy in 1514 to the seat of war between the Sultan, Selim I., and the Persian ruler, Ismail Sophi. In the second of these letters Donato gives us the surprising information, derived from Armenian tradition, that, before the fall of Constantinople, Tana and Trebizond were in direct communication with Bassorah by caravan roads. According to this report, spice ships from India did not come up the Red Sea, as later, in Donato's day, but up the Persian Gulf to the mouth of the Euphrates; there the cargoes were transhipped in smaller vessels to Bassorah. The routes then divided. One went thirty days' journey of twenty-five miles each to Trebizond. The intermediate stations are not mentioned, but Erzengan would seem to have been one. The other route went to Tana as follows: Up the Tigris, eight days; then four days to "Chixan" or Khisan (a little south of Bitlis); thence along the eastern shore of Lake Van to Pendemal (Bend-i-mâhî), which was about eight miles east of Arjish. The route then went northeast eight days to Shamaka, and thence four days to Baku. Thence the goods were shipped to Astrakhan, and some distance up the Volga, whence it was sixteen days' journey overland to Tana. That this information was derived from Armenian tradition does not impair its trustworthiness. Though the distances are often understated, the geographical references as a whole substantiate Donato's report, and Dr. Heyd is sure that these routes may be added confidently to those previously known. When they came into use is uncertain, but the tradi-

Mon says they ceased to be used after the fall of Constantinople.

—The fourth *fascicule* of Dumont and Chaplain's *Les Céramiques de la Grèce Propre* includes chapters xvii-xx of the first volume, and describes the leading types of the vases of the sixth and early part of the fifth centuries B. C., beginning with those vases of the Corinthian style in which the human figure predominates, and for which M. Dumont maintained a purely Corinthian origin, although up to the time of his death not one example had been found outside of Italy. His editor shows that subsequent investigations and discoveries have done much to corroborate his opinion, and to weaken the arguments of his opponents, who, following Brunn, believe these vases to be late Etruscan imitations of archaic Greek styles. Even Helbig, in his *'Homerisches Epos,'* renounces the opinion he formerly held, that they were made at Cære, and admits them to be genuine Greek productions of the sixth century. Chapter xviii is an admirable summary of what is known of the characteristics of the Chalcidian, Boeotian, and Rhodian styles of the periods described, though it contributes nothing new to the subject. As a whole, the most commendable feature of the work thus far is its, lucid, comprehensive descriptions of the distinctions between the various types of the vases of the early epochs of Greek art, and for this it is of great value to the student. The editor has inserted a chapter on the "Type of the Greek Colonies in Africa," rightly believing that the discoveries at Naukratis in 1885 were of sufficient importance to warrant this, although no such chapter was included in M. Dumont's plan. Mr. Petrie's excavations at Naukratis brought to light just enough to raise a hundred questions without answering any of them, and to show that it is of the utmost importance to our knowledge of the beginnings of Greek art, and the amount of influence exercised upon it by Egypt, that Naukratis should be thoroughly investigated. It is more than likely that much of the Egyptian feeling in early Greek decoration, which has hitherto been supposed to have come to Greece by way of Cyprus, may have been communicated to the Greek world directly from Naukratis; and it is noticeable that the lotos pattern, so frequent on Greek vases of the period of development, is found on the earliest specimens of the vases of local Naukratian manufacture, doubtless borrowed directly from Egyptian models at hand. What more fertile locality or more worthy subject could the American School at Athens desire for its labors?

—In the last number of the *Gazette Anecdote* (New York: Duprat) a very interesting summary is given of various paragraphs that have appeared in the French papers of late about Louise Michel and her literary labors. She has commenced the publication of a series which will comprise six volumes, under the revolutionary title of the "Série Rouge." The first of these, *'Les Microbes humains,'* has already appeared. The five others will be entitled *'Le Monde nouveau,'* *'La Débâcle, ou le Cauchemar de la vie,'* *'Première Étape,'* *'L'Épopée, ou la Légende nouvelle,'* and *'D'astre en astre.'* The general idea of this "red series" is a supposed association of all the victims of the laws and customs of the present social system, the *rebutés, dégoûtés, déclassés*, who are supposed to have founded a sort of phalansterian colony somewhere near the North Pole, where they live in full liberty, with no laws or hindrances of any kind. She has placed this choice set of worthies in such an inhospitable region in order that they may, under

their hearts and elevate their spirits by their struggles with the elements. Besides the second volume of her *'Mémoires,'* which she is now preparing, Louise Michel has several other works on hand, among them a volume of verse called *'Les Océanienues.'* After the completion of these, *la grande révolutionnaire*, as her friends are pleased to call her, will attempt to civilize some of the savage races of the Pacific, expecting to find there virgin soil, wherein her revolutionary and anarchical ideas will thrive. All this is seriously proposed by this eccentric lover of the degraded classes, who has been interviewed of late in her retirement at Levallois-Perret.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

The English and French in North America, 1689-1763. Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Justin Winsor. Vol. V. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

IN few historical works, whether on the co-operative plan or not, has a more dramatically impressive grouping of the material been attained than in this. Three consecutive volumes having been devoted to the attempts at settlement by the Spanish, the English, and the French respectively, this volume now follows close upon them with the inevitable conflict between the French and the English. The prize contended for in this conflict was the possession of North America; and within the pages of this volume may be traced the successive stages in its development, and its culmination in the campaign of Quebec and the abandonment of the French claims. It is not a little singular that a conflict regarded by Franklin and others among the colonists, and by modern British historians like Green and Seeley, as so momentous in its bearings, was of so scant interest to the great mass of Englishmen at home, as the examination of contemporaneous satires cited by Mr. Winsor would seem to show, and even to the Ministry itself, up to the later years of Pitt's administration. This absence of intelligent interest on the part of the home Government has an important bearing on the history of the struggle, since otherwise it is almost impossible to account for the feebleness and incapacity of the English military measures undertaken one after another. The movements and the correspondence of the French Government show a much more intelligent conception of the problem—indeed, an almost perfect appreciation of what in more modern times has been called "the key to the continent." Fortunately, however, for the English, the feebleness and incapacity of the French leaders actually sent over were even greater than their own, and were united with an appalling degree of financial corruption. To these compensating conditions, perhaps, is to be attributed the final success of the English—a success, however, which it required nearly half a century to attain.

As in the previous volumes, so in this, the separate groups of colonies along the Atlantic coast during the period under examination are assigned to separate chapters. Thus the chapter entitled "New England" is by Mr. Winsor himself; that on "The Middle Colonies" is by Mr. Fernow, to whom had been assigned the chapter on "New Netherland" in the previous volume; "Maryland and Virginia," by Mr. Winsor; and "The Carolinas," by Mr. Rivers, the last named being characterized by a certain quaint stateliness of style somewhat rare in these pages. Georgia, as being the latest founded of the thirteen colonies, makes in this volume its first appearance, and is assigned to a separate chapter, in an

elaborate and carefully written chapter by Mr. Charles C. Jones, jr.

The remaining three chapters, written respectively by Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, Mr. Charles C. Smith, and Mr. Winsor, deal with territory other than that included in the Thirteen Colonies—namely, the New France which Mr. Parkman has made so peculiarly his own as a field for historical research. Naturally, one who deals with any portion of its early history will make large use of what Mr. Parkman has already put in print; yet this volume includes, it should be noticed, "the period between 1700 and 1748" which Mr. Parkman, in the preface to his *'Montcalm and Wolfe,'* tells us "has been passed over for a time." Mr. Parkman's manuscript collections would appear, however, in this as in the preceding volume, to have been placed entirely at Mr. Winsor's disposal. In Mr. Davis's chapter, on "Canada and Louisiana," the policy of the French Government is well indicated, by the chain of forts connecting the mouth of the St. Lawrence with the mouth of the Mississippi, the effort to establish a second chain within the other, and thus crowd the English gradually to the seaboard, the widely extended alliances of the French with the Indian tribes, and (as a graphic episode in the series of movements) the burying of lead plates, suitably inscribed, at the mouths of rivers whose banks the French thus sought to occupy in the name of His Most Christian Majesty. And yet, in spite of these barriers, in spite of the determined efforts of the French to crowd them out, the English colonists of the seaboard broke through them all, penetrated beyond the Alleghanies, beyond the Mississippi even, and still later to the shores of the western ocean. The anniversary of the establishment of civil government in the "Territory northwest of the River Ohio," to be observed with fitting ceremonies during the coming year, will emphasize once more the genius for political organization which has from the beginning been characteristic of the Anglo-American citizen on our soil.

The chapter on Acadia, in this, as in the preceding volume, is by Mr. Smith, and is of uncommon interest. No more fundamental difference, indeed, in point of political tendencies, can be easily conceived of than that between the Anglo-Americans of the Thirteen Colonies, as above indicated, and the colonists on the Acadian or Canadian side of the line. It is instructive, moreover, to notice how closely this fundamental difference connects itself with the attitude taken by these colonists respectively, in relation to the home Government's conception of the nature and function of colonies. "A colony," as Mr. Davis has well remarked in the opening chapter, "was not looked upon at that time as forming a part of the parent State. It was a business venture, entered into directly by the State itself, or vicariously by means of a grant to some individual or company. If the colony did not earn money, it was a failure. Spain had derived wealth from ventures of this sort. Other nations were tempted into the pursuit of the same policy in the hope of the same result." The difference to be traced, even at this early period, between those colonies which subsequently became independent and those which did not, was that the latter were satisfied to accept, almost in its fulness, this European conception of their relations and powers, while the former were, from their English birth and training, their inheritance of English principles of civil liberty, and their almost unflinching tendency to self-government, disinclined from the first to accept any such view. Their charters might, it is true, be merely grants to trading companies; in spite of that, they formed themselves into so

many bodies politic. The home Government might assert and painfully reassert its control over all matters of colonial administration; nevertheless, whether by tacitly ignoring or by boldly defying the external authority, they went on organizing local self-government. Under such conditions, an independent republic was apparently inevitable, as it is, indeed, now recognized to have been by the later historians on both sides of the Atlantic. That a difference in temperament counted as well (if not as much) as a difference in political training or aptitude, on the two sides of the border, can hardly be questioned.

"In a wandering red man," says a recent writer, "the matter-of-fact New Englander of the last century would scarcely have seen anything more than 'a great, naked, dirty beast,' a benighted heathen and a menace to his safety; in the shaggy bear moving slowly across a snow-covered landscape, nothing more than the basis for a probable sale of furs at the nearest market. The Acadian or Canadian habitant, however, could see in the one an idealized warrior of the forest, an interpreter of the secrets of nature; and in the other a mythical character in the local folk-lore, celebrated in village songs about the winter fire or the summer merry-making."

The critical and bibliographical contributions by Mr. Winsor which accompany the last two chapters of the volume are noteworthy even for this work. They cover more than 125 pages of fine print, with frequent maps and facsimiles. The portion devoted to "The Maps and Bounds of Acadia" furnishes a most instructive survey of the "historical geography"—to use Mr. Freeman's expression—of the northeastern settlements. The boundary towards the Thirteen Colonies is shown to fluctuate from latitude 43° 30' (that of Cape Elizabeth and Lake Winnepesaukee), as claimed in the La Hontan map of 1709, to the limit of Passamaquoddy Bay in 1763. Some of the most interesting of these boundary questions were by no means settled in 1763, but have been passed on as an inheritance to our own republic, and have formed the subject of comparatively recent diplomatic negotiations. Twenty-four other maps of Acadian territory, ranging from 1500 to 1691, in addition to those actually reproduced here, are brought into the field for comparison by references to preceding volumes. In a previous volume, it will be remembered, Mr. Winsor had laid down some general principles as to the interpretation of early maps (vol. iv, p. 33), which are not unlikely to be accepted as canons. Directly in line with them is his criticism on Carroll, in the present volume, that in omitting a certain map from his "Historical Collections," as being "very incorrect," he had lost sight of "the fact that the incorrectness of early maps is an index of contemporary ideas with which the historian finds it indispensable to deal" (vol. v, p. 338). In twelve pages devoted to an examination of the grounds and motives of the removal of the Acadians in 1755, Mr. Winsor presents us with another of those thorough and exhaustive reviews of the evidence which have given this work so much of its value. The reader will readily recall earlier instances in his notes on the Verrazzano letter, on M. Margry's 'Mémoires,' and on Hennepin's claims, in the preceding volume, and the much briefer note on the spurious Montcalm letter, elsewhere in the present volume.

In the final chapter, on "The Struggle for the Great Valleys of North America," Mr. Winsor is on ground recently made so familiar in Mr. Parkman's two volumes, 'Montcalm and Wolfe'; yet his treatment of the subject is far from being a mere paraphrase of Parkman, and has a distinct individuality of its own. Here and there, indeed, he makes a very palpable point, as when (at page 533) he takes issue with

John Fiske, to show that the actual result of the Quebec campaign could hardly be called inevitable or certain; or when (at page 572) he shows the losses to the historical student, in the conception to be obtained of Washington's character, resulting from Sparks's peculiar methods of editing his letters; or when (at pages 528 and 587) he cites some astonishing instances of statements which Mr. Bancroft has let "stand in his final revision." The reader, as he follows the development of the narrative, is made to see in how true a sense the seeds of independence and revolution were planted during this epoch in the history of the Thirteen Colonies. For them the long and tedious French and Indian hostilities constituted a period of discipline and preparation, both for the military campaigns which they were themselves to conduct against the armies of the mother country, and no less for the constructive work of statesmanship by which those military movements were to be supplemented. Throughout this volume, devoted to the pre-Revolutionary period, one comes upon such names as those of Franklin in civil affairs, and, in military service, of George Washington, Daniel Morgan, John Stark, and Israel Putnam—names destined to become splendid, though by no "sudden making," in the War of Independence. "The great decisive duel," to use Mr. Seelye's language, "for the possession of the New World," was at last settled in favor of the English; but this very success had its disastrous side. Their own colonists, relieved at last of the tedious but salutary discipline of the long struggle, now found time to turn that discipline to real account, and to establish on these shores an independent republic.

The proof-reading throughout the volume has been extremely careful. We note a few misprints for correction in subsequent impressions of the work. Pople's 'British Empire' is cited as "People's" at the foot of page 143. Locke's biographer, Fox Bourne, appears as "Fox Browne" at page 336. "Beaufort," near the foot of pages 545 and 546, should be "Beaumont." Of the two mentions of Langlade on page 568, the second, as cited from the *Revue Canadienne*, appears as "Langdale." "Mt. Pleasant, Va.," on page 570, should obviously be "Pt. Pleasant, W. Va." On page 599 the Moravian, Christian Frederick Post, is cited as "Charles Frederick Post."

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

The Life of Mr. James Quin, Comedian. With a Supplement of Original Facts and Anecdotes. London: Reader; New York: Scribner & Welford.

Yesterdays with Actors. By Catherine Mary Reynolds-Winslow. Boston: Cupples & Company.

Memories of an Old Actor. By Walter M. Leman. San Francisco: A. Roman Co.

Le Théâtre en Allemagne, son Origine et ses Luttes (1200-1760). Par Ida Brüning. Preface de Henri de Lapommeraye. Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit & Cie.; New York: F. W. Christern.

La Comédie et les Mœurs en France au Moyen Âge. Par L. Petit de Julleville. Paris. New York: F. W. Christern.

The original edition of 'The Life of Mr. James Quin,' printed for S. Bladon, in Paternoster Row, London, in 1766, is one of the very scarcest books in histrionic biography. It is greatly sought by collectors, partly, perhaps, because of its rarity, and partly because it is the only life of Quin ever published. It is not treasured for any merits of its own; as Mr. Robert W. Lowe said in his own exact and admira-

ble biographical sketch of Quin in the first volume of 'Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States,' "it is a wretchedly incorrect and stupid compilation." In the present edition (on which we find the name of no editor) the bulk of the book has been doubled by a reprint of the report of Quin's trial for killing a man, and by the collection of a lot of scraps, anecdotes, epigrams, etc., most of which are unauthenticated by a reference to any book. Indeed, we are inclined to echo Mr. Lowe's condemnation of the original book, and to declare the supplement "a wretchedly incorrect and stupid compilation." Anecdotes are told in a slovenly way, with the point of the story extended until it is a mere vanishing point. References to Quin in Cumberland's 'Memoirs,' in Davies's 'Miscellanies' and 'Life of Garrick,' in Barry Cornwall's 'Life of Kean,' and in Bernard's 'Retrospections of the Stage,' are all neglected. Quin was one of the first wits of his time, as well as one of the best actors, and it is a pity that his jests and gibes should not be set down fairly in his biography. It was Quin, for example, who made a retort worth recalling just now, when the reform of the House of Lords is again in question. At a dinner party at Bath, one of his jokes caused a general murmur of delight, and a nobleman present, who was not illustrious for the brilliancy of his ideas, exclaimed, "What a pity it is, Quin, my boy, that a clever fellow like you should be a player!" With a flash of his eye, Quin returned, "What would your Lordship have me to be—a Lord?"

Of the books about the stage which crowd the shelves of the collector, more than half fall into two broad divisions—the catchpenny and contemporary biography, of which this 'Life of Quin' is a fair sample, and the autobiographic collection of reminiscences, of which the next two books on our list are average specimens. Mrs. Winslow's 'Yesterdays with Actors' and Mr. Leman's 'Memories of an Old Actor' are not unlike a hundred other volumes of rambling recollections. Books of this class are generally genial in tone—at least as far as their allusion to persons is concerned; in their references to the present condition of the drama they are not infrequently ferocious, for there is no firmer *laudator temporis acti* than the veteran of the footlights when he sits down to recall his youth, and insensibly glides into a comparison with the present. Books of this class have no great literary pretence—indeed, the author is often apologetic; but, for all that, he is likely to be a neat hand at an anecdote. The current of the narrative flows easily, and no one has a right to quarrel with the narrator if, on a closer inspection, some of the swans which float into view, prove to be little better than geese. If not absolutely uncritical, the retired "professional," when he takes his pen in hand to tell the tale of his triumphs, is seldom exacting. The sequence of his story is not rigidly chronological, and his dates are rarely impeccable. Both 'Yesterdays with Actors' and the 'Memories of an Old Actor' are filled with gentle gossip about the players of the past, and naturally enough the central figure in this gentle gossip is the gossipier himself or herself. Both books are welcome, and both will help the student of the stage to understand the character and ability of certain of the chief performers of the immediate past. Both have not a few pleasant anecdotes agreeably told. Mrs. Reynolds-Winslow's recollections of Charlotte Cushman and of Edwin Forrest soften the outlines of two austere, towering figures in the history of the American theatre. Mr. Leman revives the already fading fame of Thomas Abthorpe Cooper, of Josephine Clifton, and of Master Burke; and he offers great

assistance to any one attempting to set forth the story of the stage in California, where the author has been living since 1854. In typographical accuracy and taste 'Yesterdays with Actors' is far superior to 'Memories of an Old Actor,' which is a rather coarsely put-together product of the Californian press, adorned with but a single illustration—the rude but vigorous frontispiece portrait of Mr. Leman. Mrs. Winslow's pages are enriched by little "process" cuts, portraits of actors and actresses of the past twenty years, and by more important photogravures, of which there are eight; the best of them, perhaps, being a reproduction of Mr. Vinton's full-length portrait of Mr. William Warren.

In a brightly written preface M. Henri de Lamoignon, one of the best equipped of French dramatic critics, sketches in outline Ida Brüning's career on the stage, not omitting her failure as the manager of a German theatre in Paris a quarter of a century ago, and not forgetting that a granddaughter of hers is now a promising member of the fine company of the Odéon. The history of the German theatre which the Austrian actress has compiled is brightly written, and although not a work of original research, it is useful. So far as we know, there is no similar book either in French or in English. All readers of Lessing's 'Dramaturgie' will find here an excellent introduction, enabling them to understand far more easily than before the great critic's point of view, his aims, and his indignations. Here we can see plainly enough the growth of the French influence which dominated the German theatre all through the last century, and drove out the native drama that might have been developed into a true national comedy. The French drama invaded Germany in force long before it crossed the Channel to England as other than an occasional and friendly visitor. In the last century, English influence was almost as great on the French stage as was French influence on the English; and the international borrowing was not unequal. In fact, it was only in this century, and after the vogue of Scott's novels had turned the attention of the authors of England from the drama to prose fiction, that the French playwright possessed himself of the English stage. But in Germany there was no national dramatic literature to set a high standard, and the blind imitation of French models began early and persisted long. One of the illustrations in this book of Ida Brüning's shows that, in the beginning at least, Germany was independent of France. It is a sketch of a mystery acted at Nuremberg in the Middle Ages, exhibiting the platform or theatre with its triple stage, one above the other, the uppermost representing heaven, the lowest hell, and the intermediate the earth. This may be compared advantageously with the "set" of the mystery of Valenciennes, a model of which is in the Library of the Opéra in Paris, and was engraved to illustrate an account of that library published in the *Magazine of Art* two years ago.

M. L. Petit de Julleville, one of the professors of the Sorbonne, is writing a history of the theatre in France from the very beginning. Two portly volumes on the mysteries were published in 1880. Now he has taken a step further, and in 'Les Comédiens en France au Moyen Âge,' and in the present volume on 'La Comédie et les Mœurs en France au Moyen Âge' he considers the origin of the regular drama—the moralities, the farces, the *soties*, the monologues, and the satires which abounded just before the Renaissance. Space fails us now to give this solid work the careful examination to which it is entitled; and for the present, at

least, a brief but hearty commendation must suffice.

VERNON LEE'S ÆSTHETICS.

Juvenilia. Being a second series of Essays on Sundry Æsthetical Questions. By Vernon Lee. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

VERNON LEE has in several books distinguished herself for certain qualities not always found and not always desirable in the writings of women. There is a delightful frankness of assumption, an assurance of opinion, a quiet reliance on the sufficiency of her intuitions to dispense with the system generally needed in æsthetical study, and a serene contempt of logic as unnecessary to the feminine judgment, which is, to any one looking merely for the personality of the writer, fascinating. The combination shows juvenility and sometimes extreme crudity of judgment, and now and then is even irritating to one who regards sound opinions and real increment of human knowledge as the desiderata in literary education; but even such a reader can find pleasure in the 'gambolling' of Vernon Lee among difficult problems, as he would in the frolics of an interesting child in his flower beds. Vernon Lee has never any misgivings as to her mastery of any matter to which she turns her attention ever so briefly. She has evidently read much, but in her reading there could have been nothing scientific. She observes well what passes before her, and (but for an occasional aping of Ruskin) describes well; but the moment her feet ought to touch what must be regarded as firm rock, the scientific basis of æsthetics, she drops into what are verily "*Juvenilia*."

Of the series of essays which compose this book, by far the best, and very good in its way, is that entitled "*Don Juan* (con Stenterello)." It is a description of an Italian theatre, with much local color and a charming playfulness of style. The play is described *in situ*, with all its accompaniments—the *entr'actes* filled up with the author's sparkling drama.

"The curtain had fallen between the last act but one and the last. We had witnessed the violent abduction of *Doña Anna* and the pathetic death of the respectable *Commander*, villainously run through the body by *Don Juan Tenorio*. . . . And we had actually beheld (so genuine is the supernatural even in the twopenny theatre of the Borgo Ognisanti), the white marble *Commander* shaking with laughter on the top of his cardboard bronze charger, and showering upon the horrid blasphemer and his servant a rain of flour from his whitened face and drapery at every special piece of the clown's humor. . . . After an universal roar of laughter in recognition of the last words of the clown, 'Sir, sir, he's gone and rolled down the staircase. Boum! boum! he's gone and broken himself into an hundred pieces!' the audience began to rise, to stretch their stiffened arms and legs, to yawn and hum; while there resounded from behind the curtain the hammering which was to furnish an appropriate hell wherein to damn the unrepenting sinner."

We cannot quote more of this little essay without injustice to the graver elements of the book, nor do more than notice the following essay, "*Signor Curazio*," which has a good deal of the same merit—not, however, without much wordy speculation and unsubstantial criticism, meant to be profound.

The moment the author gets away from legitimate record of genuine and healthy impressions from the external world, she grows diffuse, labored, and often nonsensical. She speaks of her youth, "when I, too, had looked upon the world as a tract of springtide country through which one might wander, calm and wise, like an antique statue, in search of the great dualism; the Good and the Beautiful." She expresses doubts

on certain solutions of social problems, but concludes in this wise: "This seems certain: in order that the great mass of mankind, which has neither *pedee*, nor *dignity*, nor *beauty of life*, should obtain a small allowance of any such qualities, it becomes necessary that we, who happen to possess thereof, should deprive ourselves of a portion for their benefit." If any of Mr. Morris's most erratic and incoherent followers have ever laid down so preposterous a doctrine as this, we have not met with it. She speaks of "what to me must always seem one of the most impressive of all spectacles, *short of hell*—the Tyne at Newcastle." Hell is a good strong word, and to some people it has a meaning, but to our author, in her comparison, none.

But since Vernon Lee sets out on a quest for the æsthetic, it is better to leave side issues and see what her æstheticism really amounts to. Of the distinctness of terminology indispensable to progress in so ill defined a science as æsthetics, she has no conception. In "*The Lake of Charlemagne*"—an essay on Association, with which the Emperor has as much to do as the pebbles in the French cook's soup with its quality—we have the following definition (one of the few attempts at precision in the book):

"Association means the investing of one object, having characteristics of its own, with the characteristics of some other object; the pushing aside, in short, of reality to make room for the fictions of imagination or memory. Now, in a work of art, or a thing of nature which can afford artistic pleasure, there is, as in man, woman, beast, plant, or stone, *nothing so important as its reality*. This reality, this sum-total of all its actually existing characteristics, means, in the work of art, all the labor expended in producing it, all the good luck enjoyed in finding it, all the pleasures that it may give. In practical concerns this is recognized by every creature; we do our best to get all the reality of man, woman, beast, or plant, knowing that on that reality depends all it can do for us or that we must do for it. But in all æsthetical matters the case is different: we do not seek for the reality of the work of art, do not ask ourselves what it is. The reality of a work of art is that by which we recognize and remember, that of which we can make a copy, the identical and individual, which to all men similarly constituted must appear the same; the form, this form, the visible shape of picture or statue, the audible shape of symphony or song," etc., etc.

Juvenilia indeed!—what we used to call sophomorical. Association is not gifting one object with the characteristics of another, but so linking two objects by some common attribute that one shall bring up the other. What the author describes is metaphor; what she defines as "reality" is individuality.

The entire essay on Association is incoherent padding, sent to the printer apparently without the trouble of revision; and the reader comes from it with a sense of having spent some time over a word-puzzle for which no key exists. Reality is that by which any object is distinguished from a phantasm—an attribute of what exists, in distinction from that which is supposed or imagined; and that a writer on æsthetics should embark with such elementary ignorance as is shown in the above-quoted definitions, is a curiosity of literature. There is scarcely a page of the essay in question which does not contain some demonstrable absurdity, or utterly inextricable tangle of words meaning *au fond* nothing at all.

In "*Botticelli at the Villa Lemmi*," we have a clearer exposition of the author's feeling about art in the following passage, which is intelligible, but intelligibly low as to its æsthetical standard—in fact, vulgarly ignorant:

"Nor do I know whether a collection of Phidian and Praxitelean gods and goddesses looking like so many maimed and scrofulous creatures out of Orcagna's 'Triumph of Death' would have pleased a Greek; nor whether, in our prudery about restoration, we are not in reality

respecting less the genius of the great masters, who planned whole, entire, healthy figures, than a ragamuffin's hand which defaced their work. Be this as it may, our modern fear of festoration greatly increases, instead of diminishing, the natural difficulty of assimilating impressions of beauty. It is left to our minds to reconstruct the mutilated statues; and, after the greatest strain in this direction, we go away with the impression not so much of some living beauty, as of depressing, puzzling, and often actually revolting imperfection."

Passing by the evident incompetence of the author to understand why the restoration of antique statues is not any longer permitted by good taste, there is here a refreshing avowal of what in art would be analogous to illiteracy in letters. She frankly adopts a standard of appreciation which is the object of caricature in parvenus, whose estimate of the value of a statue is regulated by the whiteness and spotlessness of its marble. The diatribe on the removal of the frescoes of Botticelli from the Villa Lemmi carries on this demonstration of the curious insensibility of Vernon Lee's mind to all æsthetical consideration, direct or remote, and logically leads to the prohibition of galleries of old pictures, and the relegation of these to positions that make them mere accessories in a general picturesqueness, of which age, dirt, and decay form elements.

"Apollo the Fiddler," apropos of the "Parnassus" of Raphael, takes a course of verbal gymnastics over a point clear to all art students—the invariable practice of the painters of the great epoch to employ such symbols as were most distinct in their appeal to the minds of the public for whom they were intended. No really great painter could possibly be a scientific archæologist, and the violin was, when Raphael painted, the instrument which best symbolized mastery in music. It is a good point to construct padding about, but such padding as this is too destitute of lightness and humor to be good of its kind.

"These things [anachronisms, etc.] were not intended to logically coalesce; they merely pictorially harmonize. The gentlemen in furred robes and ladies in high coifs who knelt at the foot of the cross, the pages holding the caparisoned horses, and the half-naked St. Johns and red-hatted St. Jeromes of Van Eyck's and Memling's pictures, were not supposed to be really coexisting with the fainting Virgin, the sobbing Magdalen, the bleeding Redeemer; the cross was not really supposed to be erected in front of a Dutch castle farm-house," etc., etc., etc.—the hypothesis of Vernon Lee being that

"the agony on the cross, the anguish of the Virgin and her attendants, touched people's hearts; the knights and ladies and horses impressed their imagination; the barn door, the drawbridge, . . . tickled their fancy; the singing angels sounded delightful; and the whole—to us so incongruous—picture was enjoyed like some great play, in which there is tragedy and comedy, and pastoral and allegory, all mixed together, and the whole effect of which is delightful."

Misapprehension more complete of all the conditions of early (and indeed all great) art it is difficult to conceive than is conveyed in this absurd theory. The religious painters were simply artists; their power lay in the vivid conception of the scenes they painted, as actualities. They painted the ladies of their day as the only ones they had any conception of, the houses about them as those alone of which they had mental vision; and even the angels were articles of profound faith. Nothing is more perfectly in evidence than that the painters alluded to were historical to the full power of their knowledge and imagination. Vernon Lee's interpretation is impossible as mental operation in the artists, and opposed to everything we know as fact.

The only explanation of all these absurdities is that the author has no real perception of art, and reasons of it—as a blind man might of colors

—from information, the reflection of other minds. It seems a pity that so gifted a writer should waste words in a province to which she is not in the least adapted.

Society in the Elizabethan Age. By Hubert Hall, of H. M. Public Record Office, author of 'A History of the Customs-Revenue in England,' etc. With eight colored and other plates. London: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey & Co. 8vo, pp. 291.

MR. HUBERT HALL has a well-established reputation as one of the most learned and accurate of English antiquarians. His labors heretofore have been chiefly in the Middle Ages, and in the field of accounts and statistics, so that it is with something of a surprise that we receive from him a delineation of society in the sixteenth century. But we find here the exactness of information and the thoroughness of research to which we are accustomed, and gladly recognize that here too he has shown himself an authority.

The plan of his book is interesting, and perhaps unique. Certainly it promises a vivid as well as a truthful picture, for it is thoroughly concrete, and associates itself at every point with definite personalities. He takes several classes of society, ten in all—the landlord, the merchant, the churchman, the lawyer, etc.—and devotes a chapter to each, in each case selecting some person well adapted to serve as a type of that class. Thus, the churchman is Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely; "Sir John Popham is the lawyer *par excellence*"; the burgess is one George Stoddard; while the entire book, so far as possible, centres about the personage of the man who is at once landlord and courtier, "Wild Darrell"—"that Lord of Littlecote whose evil fame has descended to us from a barely contemporary gossip, and is now best known through the exquisitely pathetic ballad of 'The Friar of Orders Grey.'" "I may claim," he says, "the first credit of having redeemed the character of Wild Darrell from the most part of the odium which has unwittingly attached to it. He is here in fact (to pursue my metaphor) the hero rather than the villain of the piece."

The defect of this plan is, of course, that it offers not a picture of society as a whole, but a series of pictures of different phases of society. No doubt this is an easier thing to do, and perhaps a more useful thing to do. At any rate we must acknowledge that the several pictures are so skilfully brought into relation to each other, that there is a much greater variety in the combined view than we should have thought likely. Mr. Hall's conception of society in the Elizabethan age colors every part of the book, and leaves, on the whole, a single impression on the reader's mind—and that is a very sombre one—of an age which was essentially corrupt and sordid, with very little honesty, good faith, or religion. Really, if he has rescued Wild Darrell, and made him out to be a very good fellow, as things went, he has made up for it by putting nearly everybody else in Darrell's vacant place. For all this he gives book and page; and—concrete all through in his presentation—fills his pages with stories of frauds and crimes, all authentic. But the reader, in following the career of the covetous Bishop Cox or the crafty grocer Stoddard, sees nothing that is new or strange. These are just such men as are found in every age and in every country—along with men who are better and even worse; and, if we are not mistaken, it would not be hard to match Mr. Hall's worst character, even in the ages of faith which he looks back to with regret.

For the key to his work the thought which

pervades the whole, and, we may say, gives it its unity of tone, is the conviction that the Reformation was the great source of social decay and demoralization. We must, of course, recognize it as a disturbing cause, and therefore as a source of demoralization—both because society cannot pass through any so severe a shock without some demoralization, and because, on its official side, it was in truth vile and despicable. But it had another side, which is as completely ignored by Mr. Hall as are the crimes and abuses of the Church in the day of its power. It does not seem ever to occur to his mind that society, much less the Church, had any shortcomings before the Reformation. But, to take only one aspect of society, the economic decay which he attributes to the Reformation (at least by implication) is shown by as well-qualified a scholar as he, Prof. Rogers, to have begun before that event, and to be the outcome of causes wholly independent of it, some of which, indeed, were at work even in the fifteenth century, when the Church was in the plenitude of its power.

The details of social history, from this point of view, are often entertaining and suggestive. For example, p. 75, as to the change of diet at this period:

"In an earlier age the people fed more on the fruits of the earth than on the beasts of the field, and their beverage was mild in proportion. Fish was enormously consumed, and so, too, were white meat and dairy produce. Tillage on a small scale produced cheap cereals and vegetables. Bacon took the place of beef. In fact, bread was cheap and butchers' meat was dear, than which no healthier sign can exist of a nation's welfare. The mass of the people drank grain-beer and cyder; the upper orders and their retainers drank French wines or Rhenish. The change came with the social Renaissance of the middle sixteenth century. Tillage was changed for pasture-grazing. Grain was dear, and coarse meat was cheap. Bacon and fish went out of use. Game and poultry became luxuries, and vegetables were practically unknown. The people fed on salt-beef or roast and inferior mutton, with bad meal; and this monotonous cheer they washed down with potent liquor. The very ale had undergone a change. The wines, too, were the strong, luscious, and fiery vintages of Spain or Italy, rather than the French clarets, for we had no Gascony now to conciliate, but were content to play the game of Spain against our ancient suzerain."

This is a good specimen of the author's style of thought and diction. He closes his preface with the words: "I have unearthed these gems; I have cut, polished, and set them as I was best able; if you do not admire the handiwork, I pray you, value the purity of the stones." In this we find an intimation, perhaps, of our judgment upon the book as a work of literature. Mr. Hall, an antiquarian of the first rank, has not the gift of graphic and elegant speech; he lacks the power of arranging his materials so as to present a vivid as well as accurate picture of the times. A book upon society should be, above all things, picturesque; statistics here have no value, except as throwing light upon social forces and movements. With many entertaining paragraphs and a large array of important facts, Mr. Hall somehow does not succeed in placing his characters before his reader as real men and women. Read the book with care, and it is full of solid information; try to derive from it a clear and adequate understanding of what English society was in the age of Elizabeth, and you find that, after all, you have in your possession an array of isolated facts rather than a complete representation.

Daring and Suffering: A history of the Andrews raid into Georgia in 1862, by William Pittenger, a member of the expedition. 8vo, pp. 416-55. New York: The War Publishing Co. 1887.

This is a narrative of one of the wildest and

most thrilling adventures of the war. Twenty-four men in disguise left the camp of Gen. Ormsby Mitchell in middle Tennessee, in the early days of April, 1863, passed the Confederate lines in groups of three or four, reached Chattanooga, where they took the ordinary railway trains, and made rendezvous at Marietta, Ga. Then, taking an early morning train northward, they uncoupled the locomotive with three box cars, while the train hands and passengers were at breakfast, and made off in the presence of a Confederate camp and of numerous onlookers. Their purpose was to burn bridges and cripple for a time the use of the railway.

The audacity of the capture has perhaps never been paralleled, though the results were practically nothing. The men were so closely pursued that they were unable to burn the bridges or even to delay greatly their pursuers. After running terrific risks of meeting other trains, and showing wonderful fertility of resource in deceiving the road agents and employees at stations where they were forced to stop, at last, near Chattanooga, they left the train and scattered; but the neighborhood was aroused, they were hunted with dogs, and all were taken prisoners. Eight of them were hanged as spies, but, through fear of retaliation upon Confederate prisoners in similar case, the rest were not brought to trial. After months of imprisonment, they broke jail at Atlanta by overpowering their guards in a most daring way, and eight succeeded in escaping by divergent routes—some to the Gulf, some down the Tennessee, some through the Carolina and Tennessee mountains. The remnant were finally exchanged about a year after their capture.

A brief account of the expedition, and of the wonderful experiences and terrible sufferings of the survivors, was published by Mr. Pittenger in 1863, with a title similar to that of the present book. This is a revised and enlarged edition, in which the writer appears to have collated the facts since learned from his comrades, and compared the whole with the official records of the war, both national and Confederate. The result is a book which deserves to remain a permanent part of the war literature, as a unique account of the most strange and even romantic experiences, and an authentic revelation of the characteristics of the American volunteer soldier, his courage, coolness, intelligence, self-reliance, and resources. The men who performed this exploit were types of their class, and we doubt if there can be found anywhere else so satisfactory evidence of what were the physical and moral characteristics that made the patriotic young volunteers of 1861 the unrivalled material for an army which they unquestionably were.

The writer of the book was a corporal in an Ohio regiment, taught in the country schools of his district, and himself a common-school teacher and inchoate law-student when he enlisted. In the sufferings of the military prison he sought religious consolation, and vowed to devote himself to the ministry if he escaped alive. He kept his vow, and has been, since the war, a Methodist preacher in New Jersey. He has shown no little tact and skill in his narrative, which is written in a modest and clear style; so that in form as well as in substance it deserves to rank high among vivid stories of adventure.

The only criticism which can be fairly made upon the book is that the author has, not unnaturally, sought to magnify the military importance of the "raid," and to pass judgment upon the military plans of Halleck, Buell, and Mitchell without fully qualifying himself to do so. His theory is, that the expedition was an essential part of a plan conceived by Gen. Mitchell to make an advance in force upon

Chattanooga, and that but for the accidental delay of twenty-four hours in the execution of the raid upon the railway, Mitchell would have been in Chattanooga with his division. But Mitchell's correspondence with Gen. Buell, his immediate superior, and with the War Department shows that at this time there was no thought of crossing the Tennessee to reach Chattanooga. On the contrary, Mitchell was looking southwestward as the direction of promising movement, and to coöperation with the army under Halleck in its advance upon Corinth and against the Confederate army under Beauregard. The task assigned Mitchell was to cover the communications of Buell against efforts of the enemy from the east and southeast, but to coöperate in so doing with what was intended to be the great movement of the campaign from Pittsburgh Landing as a base. His brilliant march upon Huntsville, Ala., was justified by the fact that it made the line of the Tennessee, covering Halleck's left flank, an easily defensible one, while it also made a great gap in the railway communications of the Confederates between Corinth, Miss., and Chattanooga. It had this peril in it, however, that it took Mitchell so far to the south of Nashville as to make it possible that Kirby Smith would march upon that place from East Tennessee, turning Mitchell's positions.

But Mitchell, with a natural desire for service in connection with the larger movement, was urging the reinforcement of his own column, not for the purpose of moving against Chattanooga, but, to use his own words, "to advance promptly upon Tusculum and throw myself in the rear of the enemy (Beauregard), to Jacinto on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad." As has been suggested above, this would have been in the opposite direction from a movement on Chattanooga, which Mr. Pittenger supposes to have been the ultimate object of Mitchell's march upon Huntsville.

In his correspondence with his superiors, Mitchell does not mention the Andrews raid, and it is quite clear that he regarded it merely as a ruse to attract the enemy's attention in another direction from that in which he hoped to move, or to delay their concentration of troops to attack his left flank while he might be moving toward his right.

All this does not detract from the value of Mr. Pittenger's book as a narrative of the actual experiences of the heroic little band of which he was one; but it is necessary to point out the limitations of his authority in matters of history, and to warn the reader that the unquestionable reliance which may be placed upon his account of what he saw, must not be taken as a reason for receiving with the same confidence his opinions upon the campaign plans of Buell or of Mitchell.

Bodyke, a Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism. By Henry Norman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THIS reprint of letters contributed to the *Fall Mall Gazette* and other journals, relating to the sad and terrible events which took place at Bodyke, in County Clare, last summer, contains much piquant and racy descriptive writing, but will not help the reader to clearer insight into the Irish land question. Deep as must have been the sufferings of the poor people, it is difficult to resist the impression that there was something theatrical in the manner in which the tenants and their friends carried out their protest. The reader may be puzzled at the mixture of moral protest and physical force, and may find it difficult to feel as indignant as is the narrator over the black eyes and baton

bruises received by the people in conflict with "emergency men" and police, into whose faces they themselves had thrown boiling water and quicklime. It is unfortunate for readers who desire unbiassed narratives regarding events such as are now proceeding in Ireland, that it is almost impossible to gain information unless from persons somewhat behind the scenes upon one side or the other, or who live in close intimacy with the chief actors, as did Mr. Norman for some weeks, with Father Murphy and his kindly and jovial coadjutors at Tomgraney.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Alcott, Louisa M. *Lulu's Library*. Vol. II. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.
- Balch, Elizabeth. *Zorah, A Love Tale of Modern Egypt*. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. \$1.50.
- Baldwin, C. *A Story of the Golden Age*. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- Bolton, Sarah Knowles, and G. K. *From Heart and Nature: Poems*. Thomas Y. Crowell, Scribner & Welford.
- Bouchot, H. *The Printed Book: Its History, Illustration, and Adornment*. Translated and Enlarged by E. C. Bignmore. Scribner & Welford.
- Borresen, H. H. *The Modern Vikings, Stories of Life and Sport in the Norseland*. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- Brigham, W. T. *Guatemala; The Land of the Quetzal*. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.
- Brooks, E. S. *Storied Holidays: A Cycle of Historic Red-Letter Days*. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$1.50.
- Campbell, E. L. *The Science of Law according to the American System of Government*. Jersey City: F. D. Linn & Co.
- Carey, Alice and Phoebe. *Early and Late Poems*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Cawein, M. J. *Blooms of the Berry*. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co. \$1.25.
- Coolidge, Susan. *A Short History of Philadelphia*. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- Cummings, E. O. *Nature in Scripture: A Story of Bible Verification in the Range of Common Experience*. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. \$1.75.
- Damon, Sophie M. *Old New England Days: A Story of True Life*. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. \$1.25.
- Darwin, C. *A Study of Phantoms*. Scribner & Welford.
- Dead Man's Rock: A Romance. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.
- Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson. *Works*. In 7 vols. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. \$10.50.
- Dray, S. Herbert. *Spencer's Theory of Religion and Morality*. Scribner & Welford.
- Duffy, Bella. *Madame de Staël*. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.
- Ebers, G. *An Egyptian Princess: An Historical Novel*. Scribner & Welford.
- Ewald, A. C. *The Spectator*. Selected Essays, with Introduction and Notes. Frederick W. Wadsworth & Co. \$1.
- Eysenbach, W. *Graded German Lessons: A Practical German Grammar*. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.
- Fairy Legends of the French Provinces. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
- Frederic, H. *Seth's Brother's Wife: A Study of Life in the Greater New York*. \$1.25.
- Geraldine. *A Souvenir of the St. Lawrence*. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.
- Grandgent, O. H. *Italian Grammar*. Boston: D. O. Heath & Co. 80 cents.
- Greene, H. *Burnham Breaker*. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
- Griffin, E. *Matthew Galbraith Perry: A Typical American Naval Officer*. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. \$2.
- Hale, E. B. *In His Name*. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.
- Hall, J. *The Poems of Laurence Minot*. Macmillan & Co. \$1.
- Harrington, J. *The Commonwealth of Oceana*. George Routledge & Sons. 50 cents.
- Hobbs, A. H. *Youngsters' Yarns*. Illustrated. George Routledge & Sons. \$1.75.
- Huxley, T. H. *The Advance of Science in the Last Half Century*. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
- Jerram, C. S. *Virgil's Eclogues*. With Introduction and Notes. Part I. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
- Joyce, E. S. *A German Grammar for Schools and Colleges*. Boston: D. O. Heath & Co.
- Klencke, Dr. H. *Am Webstuhl der Zeit*. Part I. Dresden: New York: Westermann.
- King Henry IV. *Edition de luxe*. With 12 photographs from Original Drawings by Edward Grützner. Cassell & Co. \$25.00.
- Lee, Jr., E. *The Life of Cardinal Pole*. 1500-1558. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.
- Lobo, Father J. *A Voyage to Abyssinia*. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
- Lowell, J. R. *The Vision of Sir Launfal*. With Illustrations by J. W. Alexander, Bruce Crane, F. W. Freer, R. Swain Gifford, and Others. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- McCarthy, Frank. *The Right Honorable: A Romance of Society and Politics*. D. Appleton & Co. 80 cents.
- Merry, W. W. *Aristophanes, The Knights*. With Introduction and Notes. Part I. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
- One of the Wings. *The Story of a Holiday in Italy*. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
- Panin, I. *Thoughts*. Second Series. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 50 cents.
- Pearl, Frances Mary. *Prentice Hugh*. Illustrated. Thomas Whitaker.
- Perry, M. A. *A Book of Girls and their Friends*. Boston: Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.
- Peters, E. D., Jr. *Modern American Methods of Copper Smelting*. Scientific Publishing Co. \$1.
- Pierson, A. T. *Evangelistic Work in Principle and Practice*. The Baker & Taylor Co.
- Raymond-Ritter, Fanny. *Songs and Ballads*. F. W. Christian.
- Robert, Earl of Lytton. *After Paradise, or Legends of Exile, with Other Poems*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.
- Rollo's Journey to Cambridge. Seventh ed. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.
- Sayce, A. H. *Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Babylonians*. Scribner & Welford.
- Skeat, W. W. *Principles of English Etymology*. First Series. *The Native Element*. Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

By-the author of 'OBLIVION.'

JEAN MONTEITH.

By M. G. McClelland. Leisure Hour Series.
\$1.00.

"A welcome proof that this new Southern novelist can fulfil the promise of her earlier story, 'Oblivion.'"

The story is highly romantic, with lines of pain and of passionate endeavor deep graven; but the outward manner of the book is quiet, and very direct, with a thoughtful and pleasant gleam of humor through it all."—Boston Advertiser.

"It is fresh and charming. The volume is too thoroughly good to be hurt by flaws."—N. Y. Commercial.

Southern Silhouettes

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo, \$1.25.

"Miss Larned's admirable sketches of Northern village life and character, 'Village Photographs,' is followed by a no less attractive collection of Southern sketches from the same press.

Done with great literary power and skill."—The Independent.

"All lovers of good American literature and of a whole American people will be glad to avail themselves of the pleasure and profit afforded by the perusal of this volume."—Hartford Courant.

Major and Minor.

By W. E. Norris, author of 'Matrimony.'
Cloth, 2 vols., \$2; paper, 50 cents.

Henry Holt & Co.,

Publishers,
NEW YORK.

HYMNS OF THE FAITH.

A Hymn and Tune Book for Congregational Use. With Psalms. Edited by George Harris, D.D., and William Jewett Tucker, D.D., Professors in Andover Theological Seminary, and E. K. Glezen, of Providence. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

This selection of hymns is adapted throughout to the purposes of worship. The music is drawn from the best English, German, and American sources, and has the character and variety suited to congregational singing. The book contains about 660 hymns, and a portion of the Psalter arranged for chanting or responsive reading. The names of Profs. Harris and Tucker are sufficient guaranty of the excellence of the hymns, and Mr. Glezen is well known as possessing admirable taste in church music.

** For terms in quantities address

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

BOSTON.

11 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

MEMORY

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hon. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law Students; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn.; Phila.; 400 at Welles College, and three large classes at Chautauque University, &c. Prospectus post FREE from PROF. LOISELLE, 27 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POEMS. Revised, corrected, and edited, with notes and commentaries. By William J. Rolfe. Royal 8vo. With 350 illustrations. Full gilt, \$10; half-calf, \$13; tree-calf, or full morocco, \$16. The popularity of Scott's poetry, the unique position of this edition for scholarship and accuracy, and the number, variety, and beauty of the illustrations (which cost over \$25,000) combine to assure for this book immediate popularity.

GERALDINE. A Rhythmical Romance of the St. Lawrence. 8vo. Beautifully illustrated. \$3.50; in full morocco, tree-calf, or flexible calf, \$7.50. The extraordinary popularity of 'Geraldine,' the interest of the love story it enshrines, and the vivid pictures of scenery of the Thousand Islands, etc., indicated the book as especially appropriate for illustration. The scenes depicted have been drawn from nature by a special artist.

A FLOCK OF GIRLS. By Nora Perry. \$1.50. This attractive volume will be sought by all who love innocence and beauty and strength.

JUAN AND JUANITA. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. \$1.50. This delightful story was published in *St. Nicholas*, and the book includes many hitherto untold adventures of the hero and heroine. There are many illustrations, which vividly show forth Indian and Mexican manners, scenery, and costume.

** For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of the price by the Publishers,

TICKNOR & CO., Boston.

TRY IT and you will use NO OTHER.

PUTNAM'S PERFECT INK.

Writes perfectly BLACK. Stays perfectly BLACK.
Flows perfectly.

Put up in four sizes; 25c. (by mail prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed, 40 cents), 40c., 60c., \$1. Delivered FREE anywhere in New York city, or may be sent by express to any address.

Extract from a customer's letter: "I have found at last in Putnam's Perfect Ink what I have been looking for for years. It fully justifies its name."

SOLD ONLY BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

LONDON:

NEW YORK:

27 King William St., Strand. 27 and 29 West 23d St.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY.

G. STANLEY HALL, Ph. D., EDITOR.

VOL. I, No. 1, November, 1887, is now ready, containing 206 pages, octavo, and numerous plates and cuts.

127 pages are devoted to original papers, and 79 pages to reviews and digests of recent psychological literature and to psychological notes.

Single numbers, \$1.00. Subscription to yearly volume of four numbers, \$3.00.

Remittances may be addressed to the Publisher of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, BALTIMORE, MD.

ORIGINAL EDITION

OF THE WORKS OF

GEORGE ELIOT,

Complete in 38 volumes. Cloth, uncut, as published, \$175.00.

DUPRAT & CO., 5 East 17th St.,

BOOKSELLERS.

New York.

Catalogue of rare books sent on application.

PARTIES who last Christmas failed to secure a "Moravian Rag Doll," 12 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., should send postal note for \$3.30 at once, or be again disappointed in finding supply exhausted. Description cheerfully sent. Mention Nation.

A BARGAIN.—*Little's Living Age*, 142 vols., complete from beginning, uniform binding in red backs, with Roth's Index, ten numbers. Price \$150. Address *Living Age*, Nation office.

LITERARY AGENCY.—J. P. McAuley, 350 W. 55th St., will search libraries, offer MS. to publishers, and do other light work for out-of-town readers and writers.

CHATTERBOX AGAIN!

The Largest, Brightest, Best Illustrated, and Cheapest Annual is CHATTERBOX for 1887. No book for young people compares with it. Every one of the 200 full-page illustrations is expressly designed by the best-known artists for this book, on which OUR PRESSES NEVER REST, running day and night from January to January. Illuminated board covers, \$1.25. Cloth, \$1.75.

LITTLE ONES ANNUAL

Is the very best book for children ever made in America, consisting of numerous short stories and poems by well-known writers, capably illustrated by the best American artists, with original drawings specially engraved for this work by Andrew. Illuminated covers, \$1.75.

Estes & Lauriat, Publishers,

299, 301, 303, 305 Washington Street, Boston.

Worthington's New Books.

NEW BOOK BY MISS LATHBURY.

TWELVE TIMES ONE.

By Miss M. A. Lathbury, artist-author of 'Seven Little Maids,' \$1.75.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL FOR 1888.

Illustrated with upward of 500 original engravings, printed in color, and several beautiful chromo illustrations, 4to, boards, \$1.50. Cloth, gilt ex., \$2.50.

KNICKERBOCKER JUNIOR.

A Charming Book for the Young. Beautifully printed and bound in a rich new cover. 4to, boards, \$1.25.

ROYAL PICTURE BOOK.

A most charmingly illustrated Gift Book containing large and beautiful engravings, with descriptions in Poetry and Verse. 1 vol., royal 4to, \$1.50.

WORTHINGTON CO., 747 Broadway, N. Y.

SPANISH SIMPLIFIED

Will be found an eminently practical method for self-instruction in the Spanish language. It is by the author of 'German Simplified,' and on the same plan. To consist of ten numbers (with Keys), at 10 cents each. No. 8 now ready. A new number will be issued on the first of every month until the set is complete. For sale by all booksellers; sent postpaid on receipt of price (in postage stamps), by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Persons sending \$1 will have the numbers sent to them as soon as issued. Prospectus mailed free.

THE most important French publication yet attempted in America is the new and handsome edition of VICTOR HUGO'S 'LES MISÉRABLES' which W. R. Jenkins, 850 Sixth Avenue, New York, has just completed in five volumes. The work has been very tastefully printed from new long primer type on fine paper, and fulfils in every respect the promise of the publishers that it should be an excellent and attractive edition, cheap, and convenient in size. It may be had for \$4.50 in paper; \$6.50 in cloth, or \$13.50 in half calf.

A MARVELLOUS BOOK.

TALES BEFORE SUPPER.

From Théophile Gautier and Prosper Mérimée. Told in English by Myndart Vereker. And illustrated by Edgar Saltus. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cts. The 'Tales Before Supper' belong to an order of odd and entertaining stories which can never be too plentiful for the delectation of readers who like ingenious plots, fine workmanship, and action that does not tax one's thinking power. —Mr. Geo. Parsons Lathrop. Published by BRENTANO, 6 Union Square; 101 State Street, Chicago. For sale by all booksellers.

WHAT am I offered for? 'Exposition of Old and New Testament,' 2 v., folio, upwards of 100 engravings, by Matthew Henry. W. & J. Stratford, June 15, 1793. The copy is perfect. "THE BOOK ANTIQUARY," Easton, Pa.

ADVANCED COURSE FOR FRENCH STUDENTS. FRENCH EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, for school and family; 20 numbers a year, postpaid, for \$1.10. Specimen number mailed to any address. E. ROTH, 357 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.